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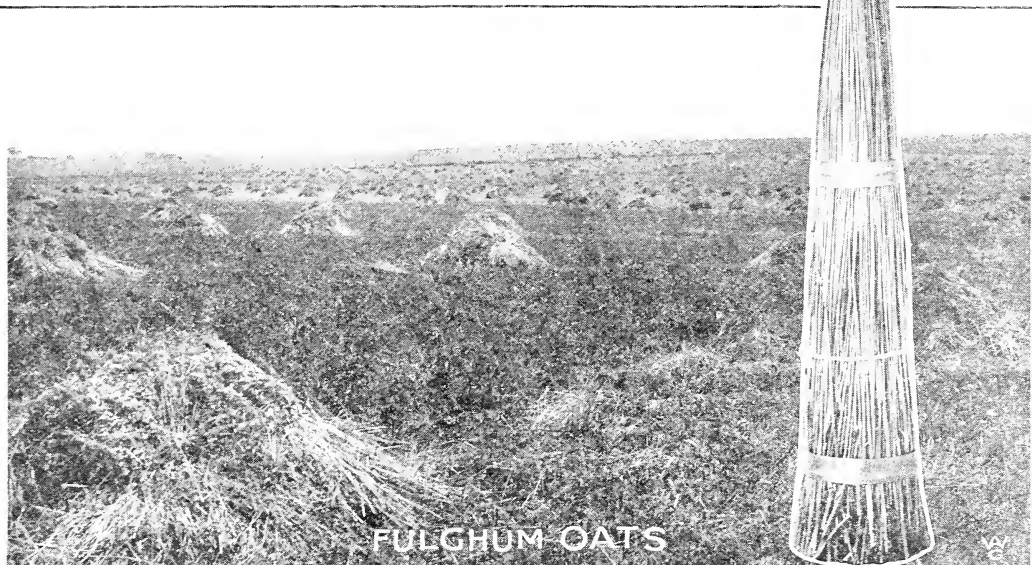
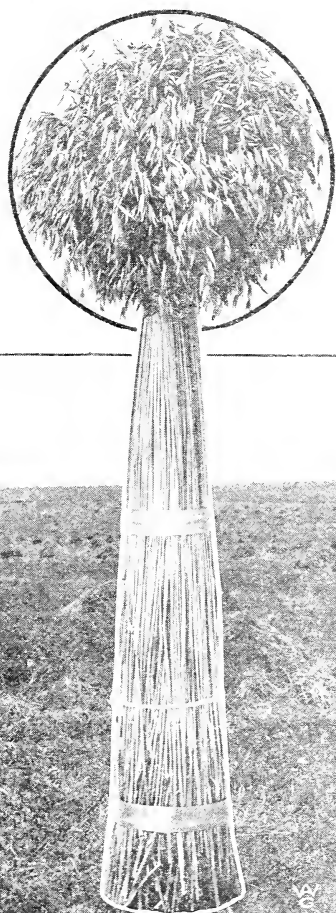
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FALL CATALOG
FIELD, GARDEN
AND FLOWER
SEEDS
BULBS
POULTRY & BEE SUPPLIES



**KIMBROUGH-MITCHELL
SEED CO.**
"THE LIVEST SEED HOUSE SOUTH"
MERIDIAN, MISS.



An IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

We are pleased to announce to our many friends and customers that MR. J. L. MITCHELL, Jr., one of the best known seedsmen in the South, has acquired an interest in our business, and has already assumed his duties as Manager. We have taken out a charter, doubled our capital stock and are now in position to serve you to better advantage than we have been in the past.

Mr. Mitchell is a native of Mississippi and a graduate of the Mississippi A. & M. College. After graduating he taught agriculture in an Agricultural High School in Texas, and then was for a short time Demonstration Agent in McLennan County, Texas, which is one of the largest and wealthiest counties in the South. He gave up his position with the Government to assume the management of Texas Seed Breeding Farms of Sherman, Texas, which position he held for three years, resigning to take charge of the Seed Department of Rumble & Wensel Co., Natchez, Miss., one of the largest distributors of seeds in the South. After resigning at Natchez he went to Florida for one year. While drawing a fine salary and having it increased at each move, he was ever anxious to engage in business for himself. After looking the entire South over, Mr. Mitchell concluded that Meridian offered a better future than any other section. We consider ourselves and the people of this section quite fortunate in securing the services of a man who understands the needs of the Southern Farmer as Mr. Mitchell does.

While my health will not permit me to stay inside, I am retaining a liberal share of stock in the business, and I hope that you will continue to let us serve you.

Gratefully yours,

W. E. KIMBROUGH,
President.

READ BEFORE ORDERING

How to Send Money

Money can be safely sent by bank check, post-office order, express money order, registered letter or express. Postage stamp remittances in small amounts are also satisfactory. Customers who have no regular account with us will kindly remit the amount with their orders, or name business references, as customary, before opening new accounts.

Seeds by Mail

Packets, ounces and quarter pounds are mailed at our expense. Larger quantities are quoted throughout this catalog "postpaid" and "by express." "Postpaid" means that we deliver either by mail or express, as you prefer, and prepay all charges. This applies to any postoffice in the United States. "By express or freight" means that the purchaser pays the cost of transportation.

Seeds by Express

Shipment by express is far more satisfactory than parcel post, because of quicker transit and more careful handling. To points beyond the third zone it is cheaper to ship by express than by parcel post.

Lower Freight Rates and Quick Shipment

For large orders shipments by freight are much cheaper than by express. Unless otherwise specified, all prices are f. o. b. Meridian (customers paying transportation charges).

Meridian is one of the best distributing points in this country, railroads radiating in every direction, giving prompt and efficient service and low freight rates so that customers can depend on having orders filled promptly and delivered without delay.

Fluctuation in Prices

Onion sets, grass and clover seeds, seed grain and other field seeds fluctuate in price, depending upon market conditions and supplies. The prices given in this catalog are those ruling at the time it is printed. We shall take pleasure at any time in quoting prices on request, or will fill all orders entrusted to us at as low prices as possible for first-class seeds.

About Warranting Seeds

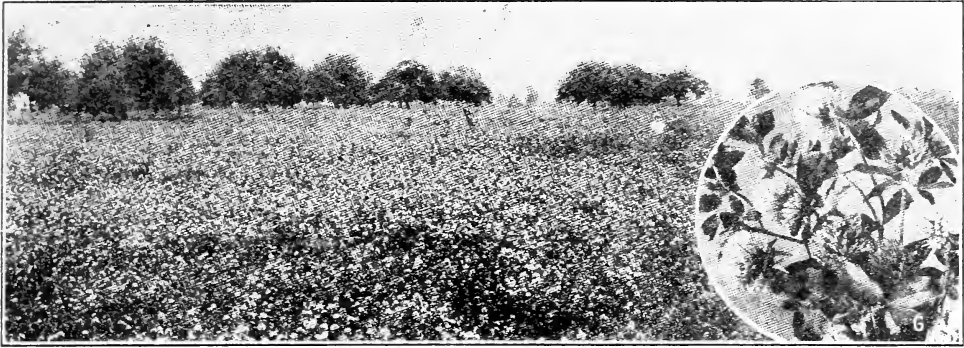
While we use great care, both for our own and our customers' interest, to supply and furnish the best seeds that it is possible to obtain, there are so many conditions—weather and other causes—affecting the growth of seeds and the out-turn of crops that it must be distinctly understood that all our seeds are sold under the conditions in regard to non-warranty of seeds, which have been generally adopted by the seed trade and which are as follows:

"We give no warranty, expressed or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs or plants we send out, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms they are at once to be returned."

Sow August to October—Burr Clover, a Fertilizer Saver.

Kimbrough-Mitchell Seed Co., Meridian, Miss.

CLOVERS



Field of Red Clover.

RED CLOVER

It is very gratifying, indeed, to see the number of fields of Red Clover throughout Louisiana and Mississippi as we ride through on the trains and drive through the country in automobiles. It is also more than pleasing to see fine cattle, hogs and other live stock which are growing seal fat on these fields of Red Clover.

It seems that our farmers are fast learning the benefits to be derived from Red Clover both in the form of feed for live stock and fertilizer for the soil. One good crop of Red Clover on a piece of land will almost double the yield of the crop which follows it. Our sales of Red Clover Seed have showed almost phenomenal increases during the past few years.

One planting of Red Clover lasts for four years with us, whereas in the north it is only a two-year crop. It makes its best growth on reasonably fertile land that contains a good supply of lime and at is well drained. Weeds are very detrimental to Red Clover when it is young and every effort should be exerted to reduce these to a minimum before planting Red Clover.

The best time to plant Red Clover in the South is about six or eight weeks before frost. Have your land in good condition, broken long enough for the ground to settle, become compact under the seed bed which should be 1 to 1½ inches deep. Sow the seed broadcast, using 12 to 15 pounds to the acre, drag them in with a harrow and if the ground is very loose follow the harrow with a roller.

Red Clover is often sown with oats, rye, barley or other small grain crops. This makes a most excellent winter grazing crop for all live stock and especially for hogs. It also makes a mighty fine grade of hay when cut in the spring a few weeks after the stock is taken off. **Postpaid pound 65c. Write for prices.**

Use Mulford Culture for inoculating all cover seed.

Plant some Red Clover this fall and plant it early enough to get well rooted before the cold weather comes.

CRIMSON CLOVER

Crimson Clover has been a favorite fall crop with our Southern farmers for a good many years, but we are afraid that some of our friends practiced a little false economy last year and did not plant as much Crimson Clover as they should have done on account of the price being considerably higher than in former years. We must all realize that the dollar buys only half as much of anything now as it used to and that Crimson Clover which used to sell for 10 to 15 cents per pound is NOT HIGH now at 20 to 25 cents per pound.

There was a field of Crimson Clover near town last season that was so fine and so beautiful that a great many of the city folks used to

drive out to look at it. This field had been grazed all winter with hogs and cattle and soon after our city folks were looking at this field and admiring it, the owner was bringing some of the finest hogs to the packing plant that he had ever raised and a few weeks later he was getting a heavy and most valuable crop of seed from this field. But that was not all, he planted corn on this land and made more corn than it had ever produced before. We cannot too strongly urge our farmers to plant Crimson Clover. It will conserve soil fertility, furnish winter grazing and furnish a wonderful amount of humus when turned under in the spring.

The land should be prepared for Crimson Clover as for Red Clover and it should be sown at the same time, using about 15 pounds to the acre. Although it may be planted in almost any of the cultivated crops, it is estimated that half of the Crimson Clover is planted in corn middles at the last working or soon after. In this immediate section the larger part of the Crimson Clover is planted in cotton middles a few weeks before frost. The middles must be kept clean so that the clover seed will have a good seed bed and the planting should follow the pickers so that no open cotton will be knocked out. **Postpaid pound, 45c; not prepaid, 15 lbs. \$4.00; 60 lbs., \$14.50.**

Use Mulford Culture for inoculating Crimson Clover Seed.

Plant Crimson Clover this fall and insure a good winter pasture and a big corn crop next year.

BURR CLOVER

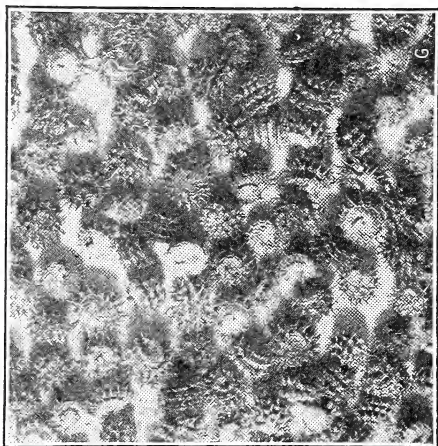
It is astonishing how long it took the farmers of the south to learn the value of Burr Clover as a winter growing leguminous pasture crop. Fact is, a great many of the sheep raisers used to fight it because it got in the wool. Now, everybody that raises live stock in the south is setting wise to the benefits to be obtained from this once despised little plant.

The south seems to be the native home of Burr Clover; at any rate, it makes itself very much at home almost anywhere in the south that it is given a half of a chance. It is a very hardy plant and will take care of itself if it once gets started. Burr Clover and Bermuda Grass make a combination that is hard to beat for an all-the-year-round pasture. Lespedeza and White Clover added makes them a little better.

Burr Clover can be scattered over Bermuda Grass pastures during the summer and early fall months and by the time the fall rains come the stock grazing the Bermuda will have worked the seed into the ground so that they will germinate and grow right off.

We think so much of this once despised little plant that we have written a special folder—almost a booklet on it—and we are anxious for every farmer in the south to have a copy of this. Of course, we have the seed to sell and want you

(Continued on next page.)



Burr Clover Seed.

to buy them from us, but no matter who you buy seed from, this folder will very likely tell you something that you did not know already and prove a help to you. If it does, then we are fully paid for the one-cent stamp which it costs to mail it to you. **In Burr postpaid, lb., 35c; 5 lbs., \$1.50; not prepaid, 10 lbs., \$1.60; 50 lbs., \$7.50. Write for quantity prices.**

Get our Burr Clover folder and plant some Burr Clover this fall for your sake, for our sake, for your live stock's sake and for the land's sake. It's a soil builder and a money maker.

ALSIKE CLOVER

Alsike Clover is getting to be a mighty well liked plant with the stock raisers in Louisiana and Mississippi, especially on the lowlands where Red Clover will not do well on account of the acid condition of the soil. Some of this seed was sold to a planter in East Carroll Parish, Louisiana, two years ago and we would like to tell the story of how much hay he made to the acre on Coco Grass land, but it was so much that it would sound too much like a fish story and we won't repeat it. Anyway, if you have some low, wet, acid soils that Red Clover will not thrive on, our suggestion is plant Alsike. Stock really like Alsike better than they do Red Clover and it is richer in feed value, pound for pound, than Red Clover, but it will not produce as much tonnage to the acre as Red Clover. It should not be fed alone for any great length of time to horses and mules as it will sometimes make sores on them.

The seed is much smaller than Red Clover seed, therefore it does not require as much to sow an acre, about 8 pounds. It is really better to plant some other crop with Alsike, because the stems are small, and unless they have something to help support them, they will fall down. Prepare your land and plant just like you would Red Clover, but use less seed to the acre. You

will find Alsike a mighty hardy plant and we believe you will like it because it will put flesh on your stock and money in your pocket. Inoculate with Mulford Culture. **Postpaid, lb., 45c; not prepaid, 25 lbs., \$10.00.**

Plant some Alsike Clover on your low lands this fall. It will help you to make more money by producing more meat.

For Best Crops Plant Only Best Seed—IT PAYS.

WHITE CLOVER

White clover is a perennial plant which should be planted in combination with other pasture crops for the south and should be in every lawn grass mixture. It is found in almost every part of the country, but like Alsike Clover, it likes low, moist soils best. Sow from September to March, using six to eight pounds to the acre where sown alone or less in combination with other seeds. It will not only furnish lots of grazing, but will beautify your property and help fertilize your land.

Use Mulford Culture for inoculation.

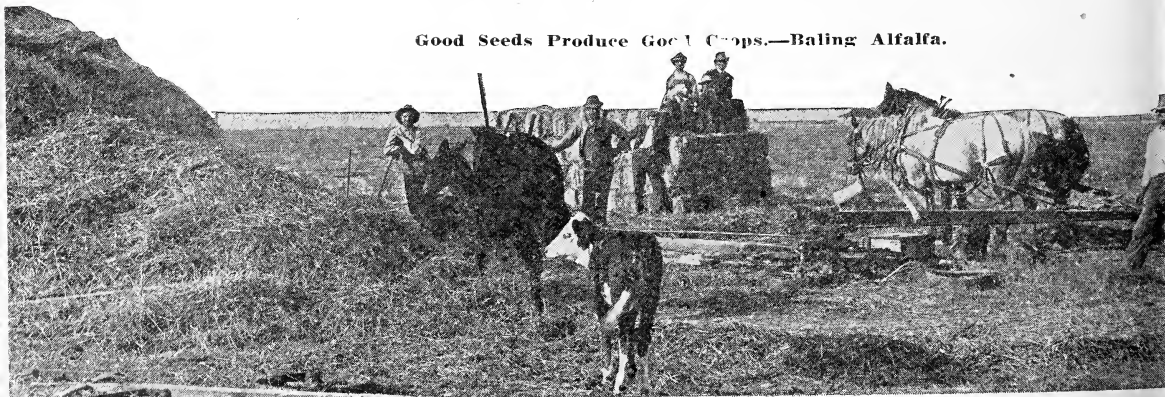
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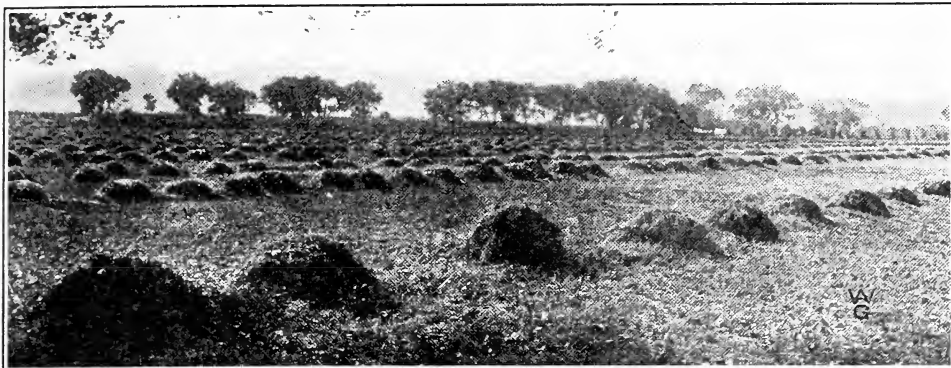
Nobody knows what they can do until they try. A few years ago the farmers in the delta sections of Louisiana and Mississippi would have all told you that they could not grow alfalfa. A great many will tell you that now, however, there are thousands and thousands of acres of the finest Alfalfa that the writer has ever seen, right in these sections. And by the way, I have seen some Alfalfa fields. I used to work for Col. R. E. Smith, familiarly known as the "Alfalfa King." He had fields of 1,500 to 2,000 acres of Alfalfa in one body. I was making a trip through East Carroll Parish, Louisiana, several days ago and saw a field of Alfalfa that was nearly waist high and as pretty as ever grew. This was on very ordinary looking land. This field was planted last fall. The ground was in fine shape and that Alfalfa has been doing some growing. It just did me good to see such a crop on that land. But, when we think of how much more Alfalfa could be grown in the South than is grown, and how much of this \$35.00 to \$40.00 hay has been shipped in from the west during the last year, it doesn't make us feel like our farmers are always making the best of their opportunities.

There is nothing so mysterious about growing Alfalfa. If your soil is well drained, fairly fertile and the seed beds properly prepared you will be surprised to see how fast the plant will grow. Have your land broken long enough before seeding time for the ground to resettle and recompact. Keep the surface for an inch or an inch and a half deep well pulverized with the harrow so that when the seed is planted it will reach the moisture and germinate promptly. The tap root will reach this firm soil and come in contact with the plant foods which are in solution and the plant grows right on off. If, however, your land has just recently been broken and you smooth off the surface and plant your seed, the tap root does not find anchorage and does not come in contact with the plant foods.

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Good Seeds Produce Good Crops.—Baling Alfalfa.





Field of Sweet Clover.

(Alfalfa Continued.)

tact with the soil moisture. No matter how much plant food there may be in this kind of land the young plants will starve to death if they do not come in contact with it.

After your land has been prepared as suggested above, sow about 20 pounds of good seed to the acre, broadcast, preferably with a wheelbarrow seeder, drag this in with a tree top or section harrow with the teeth set very shallow and if a roller is convenient it is a good idea to follow with it. Alfalfa will not do well in acid soils, so if your soil is acid apply lime enough to correct this. **Postpaid, lb., 50c; not prepaid, 10 lbs., \$4.00; 20 lbs., \$7.00; bu. (60 lbs.), \$18.00.**

Use Mulford Culture for inoculating Alfalfa seed.

Don't send to Oklahoma or Colorado for Alfalfa Hay that can be grown at home.

MELILOTUS (SWEET CLOVER)

It has been only a few years since the farmers of the Middle West and of the South, too, for that matter, were fighting melilotus like it was a noxious weed. These self same farmers are now encouraging it all they possibly can. They have learned what a valuable forage plant it is.

There are several varieties of Melilotus, but the most valuable one is the Melilotus Alba or white blooming Sweet Clover. It is called "Sweet Clover" on account of the pleasant odor. When young, Melilotus looks very much like Alfalfa and is often mistaken for it. Melilotus is used for green manuring, to prevent washing along hillsides, for a honey crop and for forage. Stock, as a rule, do not like it to begin with, but soon cultivate a taste for it. It is a great soil builder and renovator and will grow on land that is entirely too thin for Alfalfa. It likes a lime soil and as the same bacteria that grows on Alfalfa grows on Melilotus also, it is often grown ahead of Alfalfa to inoculate for it. Sow any time from April until the middle of October, using about 20 pounds of unhulled seed or 15 pounds of re-cleaned seed to the acre. It makes a very good hay when cut while young. It does not bloom the first year but the second year it reseeds itself and dies down. **Cleaned seed postpaid, lb. 45c. Write for quantity prices.**

Use Mulford Culture for inoculation.

If you have a lime soil plant Melilotus, Make money and prosper.

HAIRY VETCH

Hairy vetch is very much at home in the South and has been a favorite for a number of years. It grows during the winter months when the land would ordinarily be idle and the soil fertility leaching away and washing out. It may be grown in Bermuda Grass sod during the early fall months to furnish winter grazing or it may be sown with winter rye, barley, wheat or oats. When sown with small grain

in the fall to furnish a support, it may be cut for hay in the spring and the combination makes a most excellent food. Being a legume it gathers the free nitrogen from the air and stores it in the soil for the next crop. For best results seed should be inoculated with Mulford's Culture to insure an ample supply of the necessary nitrogen gathering bacteria.

The bulk of the Vetch seed used to come from Russia, but from last accounts the Russians were not taking time to gather vetch seed as the Bolsheviks were taking charge of the Russian territory. There is some seed saved in the South and some in the far West, but there is nothing like enough to supply the usual demand, hence, like everything else, it is selling for more money than before the war.

Sow Hairy Vetch in the fall months when the season is right. Use thirty pounds to the acre when planted with grain or fifty pounds when planted alone. When once started it reseeds itself every year. Cover the seed just deep enough to come in contact with the soil moisture. It will not come through much soil. **Postpaid lb., 50c; not prepaid, 10 lbs., \$4.50.**

Use Mulford Culture for Vetch.

Plant some Hairy Vetch to enrich yourself and your soil.

LESPEDEZA

We have been saying so much about the other clovers that it would seem we have not left anything for Lespedeza, but Lespedeza is a summer plant and one of the hardiest summer plants that ever took root in the South. It is also one of the most important leguminous forage plants that ever took root in the South. It grows on old worn-out pastures and neglected fields, builds them up and makes them profitable. It is fine for sowing on hillsides to prevent washing, and all kinds of live stock, with possibly the exception of hogs, are very fond of it, and Lespedeza hay is almost equal to Alfalfa in feeding value.

As we have said, Alfalfa has its place in the South. Red Clover is a favorite with some, Crimson Clover and Alsike Clover all have their admirers and their places and they really ought to be grown more than they are, but the one best bet for a hay and a pasture crop in all sections of the South and the southern half of the Central States is Lespedeza.

Sow in the spring after the ground warms up a little. Scarify the surface with a harrow or disc and plant about 25 pounds (1 bushel) to the acre. Use the very best re-cleaned seed, of course; you can always get this kind from us. We recommend our No. 3 double hopper wheelbarrow seeder for sowing Lespedeza. It gives an even distribution, is very fast and lasts a life time. Roll the field or cover lightly with a harrow. Lespedeza, Bermuda Grass and Burr Clover mixed make the best pasture that ever grew in the South.

Lespedeza is very valuable for sowing with oats or other small grain. Plant the grain in the fall and then sow the Lespedeza right in

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(Lespedeza Continued.)

the grain in the spring. The seed will reach the soil, germinate and when the grain is harvested the Lespedeza is already up and growing and will soon be ready for a hay crop or can be grazed.

Of course it is too early to have anything to say about prices on Lespedeza when this catalogue is mailed, but we will have them in ample time for spring planting.

Remember that we are headquarters for the best Lespedeza seed..

Too early to quote, write for prices.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE

Dwarf Essex Rape is one of the most valuable forage plants, its many uses being fully considered, that has ever been introduced in the South. It is an annual, bearing close resemblance in leaf and stalk to the rutabaga, but both leaves and stalks are more numerous in the rape plant, and it has a taller growth. It is a pasture plant which may be eaten by any kind of live stock, but it is pre-eminently fitted to furnish pasture for cattle, sheep and swine. Rape is one of the finest pasture crops you can plant for a quick crop. While it contains more water than some of the other plants, the dry matters of rape is worth more as feed, pound for pound, than that of alfalfa, clover or vetches. This is because rape is very high in protein (muscle, flesh and blood builders) and in ash (which makes the bone). Thus when rape is pastured by hogs which are being fattened on corn, it balances the ration, and little additional feed, such as skim milk, etc., is required.

For rape put your land in good condition by plowing and harrowing down fine. Plant any time during the summer, fall and winter. If sown broadcast use 8 to 10 pounds of seed per acre. If in drills like turnip or rutabaga, 3 to 4 pounds is sufficient. If broadcasted cover the seed by a light harrowing. If there is a showery season rape can be planted between the corn rows at the last working.

Rape is quite hardy and will stand practically unharmed any usual cold anywhere in the Cotton Belt and lower Gulf Coast section.

Rape can never become a pest, as it belongs to the same general family as the turnip and rutabaga, and when planted under favorable conditions of soil and season, it makes an immense crop of green forage, juicy and succulent, and often at a time of year when little green feed is available.

If you have hogs or poultry to feed through the winter you can't afford to be without a rape patch. Once you have one, you will never be without one in the future.

We know of no crop plantable at the time of year suitable for rape that will bring you

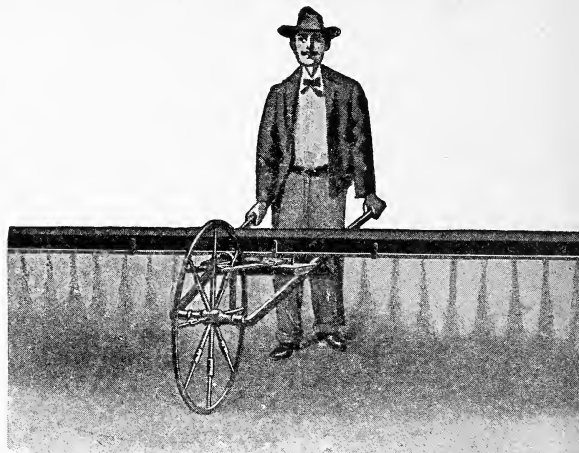
in so great a return for so little expenditure of time and money for seed.

It is estimated that there is in Georgia alone more than a million more hogs than two years ago. Other Southern States have also made great strides in hog growing during the last two years. Every one of these hogs need rape pasture during this fall and winter.

Every poultry raiser needs at least a small patch of rape to furnish green feed during late fall, winter and early spring. **Postpaid, 1b., 30c; not prepaid, 10 lbs., \$2.50; 50 lbs., \$9.00; 100 lbs., \$15.00.**

WHEELBARROW SEEDER

Wheelbarrow Grass Seeders have won for themselves first place among all kinds of grass seeders. They have demonstrated that they are the most accurate and economical machine for sowing clover, timothy, alfalfa and other small seeds broadcast. **Run easily and sow evenly in windy weather.**



Wheelbarrow Seeder

No. 12 Double Hopper Seeder sows all small seed like clover, timothy, alfalfa, turnip and rape; also chaffy seeds like red top, orchard grass and clean blue grass. Hopper 14 feet long. **Price \$10.00, express prepaid.**

No. 3 Extra Deep Hopper, made especially for sowing Lespedeza seed, and sows all the seeds mentioned above just the same as the No. 12. It is also had in 14-ft. hopper only. **Price, \$11.00, express prepaid.**

GRASSES

The South has so many native grasses that for a long time the domesticated grasses of more importance were neglected. From the enormous increase in our sales on grass seed we feel sure that more time and attention is being given grasses. We list below a few of the most popular grasses, but as we are continuously adding to our stocks we would advise you to write us in regard to any grass not listed.

Sudan Grass

The heaviest yielding, most drouth resisting hay grass ever introduced into the South.

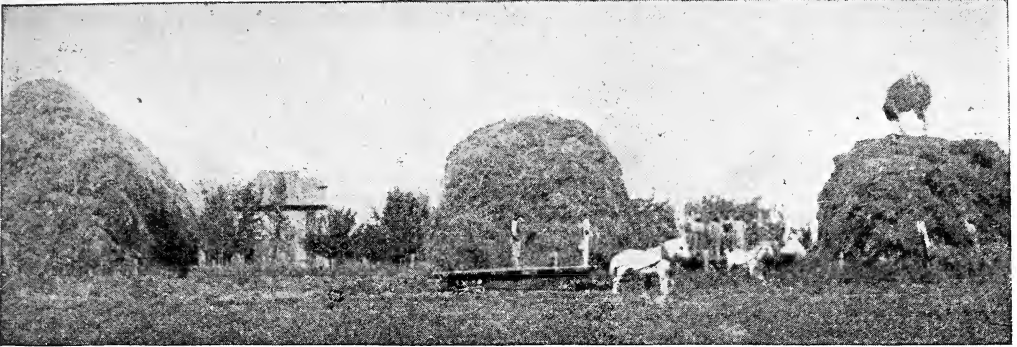
Sudan Grass combines all of the good features of Johnson Grass and has none of the objections. While in outward appearance Sudan Grass very much resembles Johnson Grass, it has more leaves, a finer and sweeter stem, and an entirely different root system, which is much like that of millet, hence the grass comes from seed only and **does not become a pest.**

Sudan Grass is sown in the spring as soon as the danger of frost is past, either broadcast, in drills or in rows so that it can be cultivated. If in rows 2½ feet apart about 3¼ pounds of seed to the acre will be required; if in drills, 6 to 8 pounds; and if broadcast

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One Plant Dwarf Essex Rape.



Haying Time—Bumper Crop of Red Top.

(Sudan Grass Continued.)

10 to 15 pounds. It stools readily and often from 80 to 100 stems may be found coming from one seed. As a drouth resister it has no equal and may be depended upon when all other grasses succumb to the dry weather. It may be mowed or cut with a binder. The latter method is preferred as Sudan Grass cures admirably well in shocks. **Postpaid, lb., 35c; not prepaid, 10 lbs. or more, 25c per lb.; 100 lbs., \$15.00.**

English or Perennial Rye Grass

Perennial Rye or English Rye Grass is very similar to Italian Rye. Grows off a little slower but has the advantage of lasting for years. Makes very heavy, leafy growth, very fine for either pasture or hay. Sow two to three bushels per acre, September to December. **Postpaid, lb., 35c; not prepaid, 10 lbs. or more, 20c pound.**

Red Top or Herd's Grass

Hay and pasture grass. Succeeds on most kinds of soil, but does best in heavy or low, moist, stiff soils. Extra fancy clean seed of best grade. **Postpaid, lb., 35c; not prepaid, 10 lbs. or more, 20c pound.**

Rescue Grass

Rescue is one of our most valuable winter pasture grasses. It comes soon after the first fall rains and grows through the winter, re-seeds itself and dies down in April or May. It does not come out from the root and never becomes a pest. Sow in fall and cover lightly. Sixteen to eighteen pounds of seed per acre is sufficient. **Price, lb., by mail, postpaid, 25c; 10 lbs., by freight or express, \$1.50; 100 lbs., \$12.50.**

Bermuda Grass

This most wonderful and valuable grass is too well known to need description from us. Sow four or five pounds per acre on well prepared soil from April to June. **Postpaid, lb., 75c; not prepaid, 10 lbs. or more, 65c per pound.**

Brome Grass—(Bromus Inermis)

A very popular grass for pasture and for hay. Grows in every section of the United States. No season too hot nor too cold for it, and no soil is too wet nor too dry for it. Sow in spring fifteen to twenty pounds per acre. Is a quick grower and forms a permanent sod, but does not become a pest.

Orchard Grass

The most widely known grass in the world and no other grass so easily adapts itself to widely different soils and climates. One of the most reliable grasses for both pasture and hay. Not advised for sandy lands, but good on all clay lands that are not too wet. Any clay or loam that will make a fair crop of oats will grow orchard grass successfully. Starts growth very early in spring and stays green well into winter. A quick grower and relished by all kinds of stock, especially when young.

As a hay crop it is easily cured. Grows well in open ground or in forest pastures that have been cleared of underbrush. With proper care it is long-lived. Sow seed at rate of three bushels per acre, October and November being the best fall months. **Postpaid, lb., 50c; not prepaid, 10 lb. lots and over, 35c per lb.**

Italian Rye Grass

An annual grass, very valuable for fall planting only. In the South it comes quickly, completes its growth during spring and early summer. So rapid is its growth that several cuttings of hay can be made in one season.

It is also very valuable for use in Bermuda and other lawns during the winter. After frost has killed the top of the Bermuda, burn it off, sow Italian Rye Grass on it liberally and scratch it in lightly with a rake. It will spring up quickly, make a green lawn during the winter, while the Bermuda is dormant. Sow at rate of six bushels per acre. **Postpaid, lb., 40c; not prepaid, 10 lb. lots and over, 25c lb.; 100 lbs., \$20.00.**

Johnson Grass

Johnson Grass is fast becoming an important hay grass in the South. While we would not advise the introduction of Johnson Grass into sections not infested, often there is just enough Johnson Grass on a piece of land to cause a great deal of trouble with other crops and yet not enough for a profitable hay crop. We would advise planting a liberal quantity of Johnson Grass seed on such land in order to make a finer and better quality of hay, and at the same time greatly increase the quantity. Sow twenty-five to thirty pounds, March to May. We have some extra nice re-cleaned Johnson Grass seed and will be glad to mail samples on request. This seed not carried in our stock, but shipped direct from growers. Prices on application.

Lawn Grass Seed

Your outdoor carpet should be of an even colored grass that grows so close that weeds cannot get through. Think of your lawn as a number of plants, not "just grass." These lawn plants ask what other plants require; good drainage, a soil of a fit quality, the addition of lime where soil is sour, deep preparation by spading or plowing, the addition of fertilizers before planting and from time to time afterwards as the plants continue to feed, and good seed. Where manure is used at any time it should be thoroughly decomposed and free from weed seed; and a complete fertilizer at the rate of 500 pounds to the acre is advantageous. Seeding had best be done in the spring or fall. Be careful to have the entire surface as near alike as possible that the grass may be even in its growth and finish by using a fine rake and a heavy roller. Seed heavily. Use seventy-five pounds of the best lawn mixture to the acre, or one pound to three hundred

(Continued on next page.)

(Lawn Grass Continued.)

square feet. Sow the seed carefully on a calm, dry day and rake lightly.

Cut the lawn frequently, setting the machine to cut as high as possible, and as weeds grow where the grass seed is not sown weeds will grow in your lawn and some of them it may be necessary to dig out with a knife.

In very dry weather a thorough wetting should be given about once a week, a little water on a dry surface doing more harm than good.

Each spring after the winter heaving of

the lawn by frost is over the lawn should be re-rolled while the soil is wet.

Carpet Grass

Grows splendidly on any sandy soil in the South. Good for lawns and pasture purposes along the Gulf Coast on either sandy or clay soils. Near the gulf stays green the year round. Stools out heavily from one parent stalk and spreads rapidly. Foliage or blades are wide and when well set forms a thick green carpet that is not uprooted by any amount of grazing. Its habit of growth is similar to Bermuda. Sow 7 to 10 pounds per acre broadcast.

SMALL GRAIN CROPS

It used to be a very unusual sight to see a grain binder in the South. In fact, it has been only a few years since the writer's brother bought his first binder and one of his neighbors asked him if the "big wheel was to fan the driver?" We did not know what fine crops of grain our lands would produce until we were almost forced into growing them.

Now it is no uncommon sight to see three and four binders on one plantation. Many of our farmers are making yields of Wheat, Oats, Rye and Barley that would make the farmer of the Middle West sit up and take notice. One of our customers who used to buy feed that was shipped in here called on us the other day to know if we could handle 1,000 bushels of Oats grown from the seed which we sold him. Said that he would have about that many more than enough to make his next crop and save plenty for seed.

A Kentucky farmer came to Mississippi a few years ago. Having grown Barley in Kentucky he knew something of its value as a grazing crop, so he bought the seed from us and planted about forty acres. After grazing the barley all winter it looked so thrifty in the spring that he took his stock off and let it head out. It made about 25 bushels to the acre.

In 1915 Natchez shipped the first car of new wheat that reached the St. Louis market. It brought a premium and the Cole Milling Company had it made into their celebrated "Omega" flour, which is one of the very best brands of flour made in America.

Our sales of all kinds of Seeds Grains have just doubled and trebled during the last few years and we know the farmers are making big money out of their grain crops. Take this advice and you will never regret it: **Don't send way north for your seed grain.** A variety may be the very best for Illinois and absolutely worthless in the South.

We do not like to brag too much, but we do honestly and conscientiously try to supply our customers with the varieties which we know to be best adapted to their needs. When you buy your seed from us you are adding 50 per cent to your chances for success.

BARLEY

Texas winter is the best variety for the South. Barley is often an excellent crop, not only for its grain, but to furnish winter grazing for the horses, cattle, and especially hogs and poultry. It is strictly a winter barley and withstands the severe weather, but may be planted in spring. It is recommended above all others for early and late planting. We call this variety "Texas Winter Barley" at the suggestion of Prof. H. E. Derr, barley expert of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. It is quite similar to the famous Tennessee Winter Barley, but is more resistant to the cold than the latter. Barley is a profitable and safe grain crop and highly desirable for winter grazing. Sow 1½ bushels per acre. Bu., \$3.75; 5 bu., \$17.50.

SEED OATS

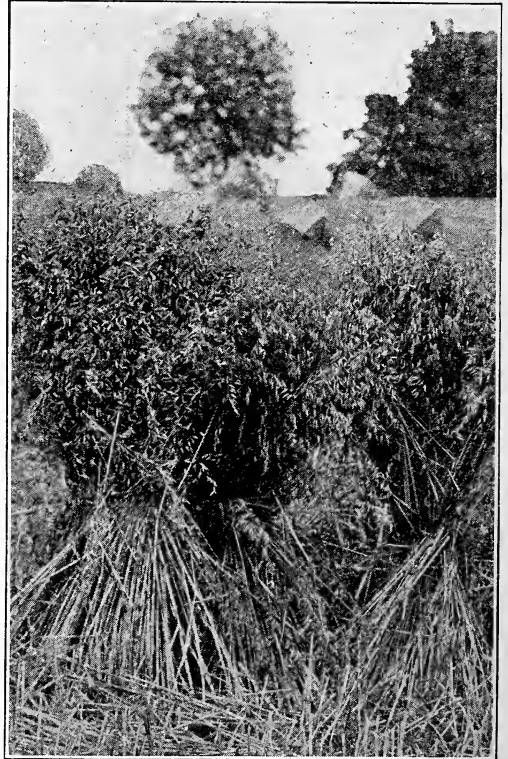
For a number of years we have been making a specialty of Seed Oats and the quality of Seed Oats which we have been furnishing our customers has made for us a very enviable reputation.

We can supply the best seed of any of the standard Southern varieties of Oats. While, of course, we do not make any guarantee against Johnson grass, we most positive will not buy a bushel of Seed Oats from anybody who will not give us a statement that there is no Johnson Grass on the land upon which the oats were produced. We will not contract with anybody without knowing beforehand that the lands are free of objectionable seeds. We are also particular about smut, though it is our advice to treat seed oats with formalin before planting.

If you are in the market for any quantity of First Class Oats, write us quantity and we will give you quotations by the very next mail.

McGehee Oats

A rust-proof of variety so well and favorably known in Mississippi as "McGehee Variety;" our Louisiana raised McGehee Seed Oats are also very popular in Louisiana, and adapted



Fulghum Oats.

(Continued on next page.)



Field of Abruzzi Rye.

(Oats Continued.)

SOUTHERN-GROWN RYE

to all the South. Heavy yielding heavy Oats, same as Patterson. You can't buy better 'McGehee' than we have to offer. Haven't been known to rust in twenty years. Not only rust resistant but reliable producer free stooling, vigorous true to type, drought resistant makes good, strong straw. We highly recommend our McGehee Seed Oats. Bu., \$2.00; 5 bu., \$9.25.

Patterson Oats

A favorite rust proof variety in Louisiana. Highly recommended by Louisiana State Experiment Station; this seed does equally well in Mississippi adapted to all the South. A fine variety, heavy yielding, heavy Oat—usually weighing 36 to 39 pounds to the measure bushel. Bu., \$2.00; 5 bu., \$9.25.

Appler Oats

The Appler is a selection of Red Rust Proof Oats originated by Mr. J. E. Appler, a prominent plant breeder of Georgia, a few years ago. It is very hardy, rust resistant and withstands dry weather admirably well. The grain is large and plump, sometimes testing 38 to 40 pounds when caught from the thresher. Bu., \$2.00; 5 bu., \$9.00.

Fulghum Oats

This is a strain of the Red Rust Proof Oats grown more especially for its earliness; maturing as it does some two weeks ahead of the native strains enables you to have them cut before the native oats mature and reaching the market two weeks earlier command better prices.

Fulghum Oats also make excellent winter pasture, as they have an unusually heavy hay and do not winter-kill readily. It is remarkably rust resistant and hardy in every respect. Bu., \$2.50; 5 bu., \$11.25.

"100-Bushel" Oats

This is simply the name of the variety (so don't be deceived by the name), a well known, prolific variety, grains large and heavy—rust proof—our offering of this variety from a reliable grower. Bu., \$2.00; 5 bu., \$9.00.

Tennessee Winter Turf Oats

The Winter Turf Oat or Grazing Oat is better adapted to grazing than to grain production. Leaves are narrow and dark green in color and very numerous. The plant is more spreading in the fall than any of the Red Rust Proof varieties. The grain is rather small gray in color, bearded or beardless, but beards when they do not break off in threshing. Winter Turf too susceptible to rust and lodging to be grown for grain in the South. Are a very popular variety for grazing purposes; very hardy, stools heavily. Bu., \$2.00; 5 bu., \$9.25.

A splendid winter grazing crop. Extremely hardy and will grow on any kind of land. Stands the coldest weather without injury. It is not truly a soil improving crop, but makes a great deal of humus, and when turned under on the land will greatly help impoverished lands. It can be sown in corn or cotton when these crops are laid by, or later, and many for our farmers are using Rye for this purpose. From July to November is the usual range of seeding, though in the Lower South it can be put in even later. Plant a bushel to the acre for an early crop, and on better soil, or where the crop is put in later, use from one and a half to two bushels to the acre. Makes a splendid combination when sown with Oats or Hairy Vetch. We strongly recommend fall sowing of Rye both for grazing and for winter cover crop. It makes ten tons of green feed to the acre in five months. There is only one kind of Rye to plant in the South and that is strictly Southern-Grown Seed Rye. Northern-Grown Seed Rye rusts badly and dies out every time you plant it.

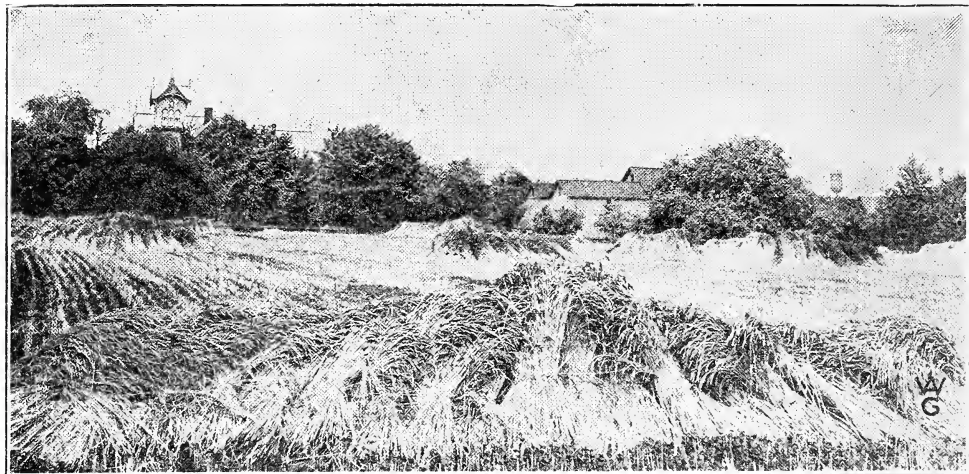
Rye has long since been recognized as the hardest of the small grains. It can be planted earlier and later than any other grain. It will stand more cold and more heat, it will stand more grazing and grow on poorer land than any other small grain. It should be sowed broadcast or drilled in, using about 1½ bushels to the acre. Bu., \$3.75; 5 bu., \$17.50.

Abruzzi Rye

Introduced by the United States Department of Agriculture about twelve years ago from Italy and found to be perfectly adapted to the South within the past few years there is quite a big demand for this variety of Rye for it has made good in every Southern State without exception. The splendid new Rye stools quicker and heavier than any Rye we have ever seen and covers the ground quickly. It can be pastured fully a month to six weeks before other varieties.

Succeeds well on both stiff clay lands and we believe that this new sort will eventually displace all other varieties of Rye in the South and urge you to plant at least a portion of your acreage in it this year. Bu., \$4.50; 5 bu., \$21.25.

We want to give our customers the best seed and service. If we can be of any assistance to you write us. The experience of Mr. Mitchell is at your disposal.



Field of Red May Wheat.

WHEAT

Wheat production in the Southern States has made wonderful strides during the last few years and the total production of the South is beginning to be a factor in figuring the total production of the United States. Like everything else, wheat production in the South depends largely upon the season. We have not had a complete failure with Wheat in this section for the last four years and it has been a highly profitable crop three years out of the four. In fact, last season near Ferriday, Louisiana (about 12 miles from Natchez, Miss.), a crop of wheat produced enough net profit to pay for every acre two and one-half times.

Only a fertile and well drained soil should be planted to wheat, as it is not a crop adapted to poor land or to poorly drained acid soils. Cow Pea stubble, well cultivated corn and cotton lands make excellent places for planting wheat. The Cow Peas should be removed and the land disced. Do not plant Wheat on freshly broken land. If you plow under a crop of peas or other crop, do it far enough in advance for the land to become settled and compact underneath the seed bed. Wheat can be planted between the cotton middles in the fall, following the pickers with a one-horse drill or seeder, such as the Eureka, described elsewhere in this book. The cotton stalks can be cut with a stalk cutter, which tends to level the land for the binder.

There are quite a large number of varieties of Wheat, each highly recommended by somebody. The Mississippi Experiment Station has made some valuable experiments with varieties of wheat during the last six or seven years and they have reduced the number of profitable varieties to about six. Everyone interested in the growing of wheat in the south should write Director J. R. Ricks, Agricultural College, Mississippi, for the Experiment Station Circular of October, 1917, giving the results of experiments with wheat at the Delta Station.

We have handled several varieties of wheat during the last four years and we find that the following three varieties are meeting with the largest degree of success:

Price all Wheat, peck, \$1.50; bu., \$5.00. Write for quantity prices.

RED MAY—This is a beardless or smooth head variety which has given very satisfactory yields throughout Mississippi, Louisiana and Alabama though the smooth head varieties are not as a rule as hardy as the bearded varieties, they have the advantage of being better for feeding purposes on account of the lack of beards. To those who want a smooth head wheat, we most highly recommend our Southern grown Red May.

GEORGIA RED—Last season was the first time we ever sold any Georgia Red Wheat, but we were so pleased with the results obtained elsewhere that we induced a number of our customers to give it a trial here and they are all more than pleased with it. It is a very large berried, vigorous growing, heavy yielding,

hardy variety bearded wheat and we would recommend it to those who are growing wheat for commercial purposes.

FULCASTER—This is a standard variety for the South and almost everyone who is familiar with wheat growing in the South knows and likes Fulcaster. It has been our heaviest yielding variety and we sell more of it than we do of any other variety.

Plant a few acres of wheat between October 15 and December 1, using 5 to 6 pecks of seed to the acre. If you do not make enough wheat to sell you will make enough to feed yourself. Wheat can be ground on an ordinary grist mill and a good wholesome flour produced.

Look over the list and order early.

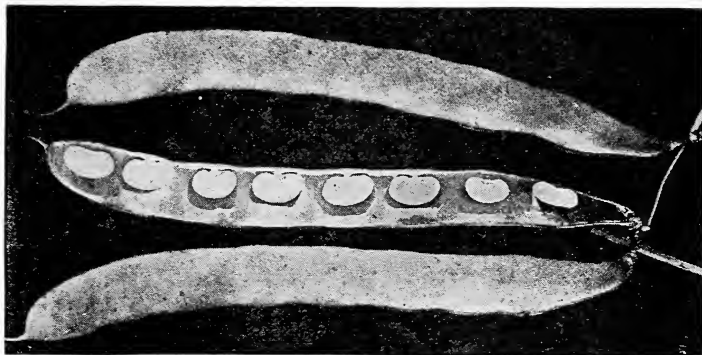
We want to urge our customers to take the little time and trouble to treat their small grain seeds in order to insure them against loss by smut. We do our very best to buy our small grain seeds only from fields that are free of smuts, but it is almost impossible to get seed that is absolutely free of the smut spores, as they will be distributed by threshers, etc. **Whether you buy from us or from someone else or plant your own seed, be sure to treat the seed with formalin before planting.**

The solution is made as follows: To 40 gallons of water pour one pint of formalin, full strength, of 40 per cent formaldehyde, and thoroughly mix by stirring. There are two methods of treating the seed with this solution, by sprinkling and by dipping. If the solution method is used, put the seed in a pile on the floor or in a box or wagon body. Thoroughly wet them, using about 1 gallon of the solution to each bushel of seed. Stir them thoroughly so that every grain is thoroughly wet with the solution. If the dipping method is used put the seed in a loosely woven sack and dip in the solution and allow to remain long enough for every grain to become thoroughly wet. Take out and allow the solution to drain off. In either case, the treated seed may be planted at once or it may be dried out and put away for future planting.

GARDEN SEEDS OF QUALITY

Our garden seeds are fresh, new crop stock, the kind that succeed. Old "carried over" store seeds do not germinate well and it pays to plant the best seeds.

You will find our seeds above the average in quality and productivity.



Giant Stringless Green Pod Bean.

BUSH BEANS

Culture: Beans are easily frost killed, so plant them at corn planting time on light, dry land. Cold, wet weather will rot the seed in the ground and fresh manure causes a rank growth of vine with a lack of pods. If hand cultivated beans can be drilled in poor soil as close as eighteen inches, but rich soil with horse cultivation thirty inches is required. Drill six beans to the foot and cover one inch deep; or plant four beans to the hill eighteen by twenty-four inches apart. One quart of seed should plant 20 feet and five pecks plant an acre. Plant every third week for a succession up till September 15th in the latitude of Meridian. Pick beans before the bulge of seed appears and pick beans clean to continue the plants bearing. Give beans shallow cultivation and do not till the soil when the plant is in bloom or the plant in self-defence will drop its blossoms. To cultivate when wet is to invite rust.

GREEN POD VARIETIES

Prices all Green Pod Beans, pkt., 10c; lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c; 5 lbs., \$1.75; 10 lbs., \$3.25; postpaid. Not prepaid, pk., 15 lbs., \$3.75; bu., 60 lbs., \$14.00; 100, lbs., \$22.00.

Extra Early Red Valentine.—Hardy, pod light green, and semi-transparent, round and slightly curved. Succulent, prolific, and quite free from strings, continuing long in an edible condition; 46 days from planting to first picking.

Burpee's Stringless Green Pod.—This new bean produces a vine similar to Red Valentine, but develops pods to an edible condition in 32 days, about four days earlier than Valentine. The pods are green, not quite so round as Valentine and less curved. The pods are stringless, absolutely so, this quality at once placing the variety at the top of the list among table beans, while the early maturity is of great merit. This stringless quality is of particular value, the pods breaking as short and free as pipe stems.

Giant Stringless.—A very hardy, stocky vine, pods, long round and green in color, of exceptionally fine quality and stringless throughout its entire growth. About a week earlier than Red Valentine and much more prolific.

Long Yellow Six Weeks.—The vine is large, vigorous, branching and productive with large leaves. Pods long, straight, thick, flat in shape green in color, of good quality when young and fair as they near maturity. Is ready for picking 45 days from planting.

Tennessee Green Pod.—This dwarf snap bean, although new to the seed trade, has for several years been grown in the South and wherever known is freely spoken of in terms of highest praise. Vine prolific, foliage dark green with leaves large and crumpled. Pods long, flat, irregular in shape, bright green and of most excellent quality. Seed medium size, oval, flat, yellowish brown in color.

Black Valentine.—This excellent variety is a great improvement over the old standard early Red Valentine, being one-third longer than that variety, with pods perfectly round and straight and of excellent quality. It also has the additional advantage of being suitable for both early and late planting and is extremely hardy. It will withstand early and late frost, is an

excellent shipper, a large yielder, and of very handsome appearance.

Refugee, or 1000 to 1.—The vines large, spreading, exceedingly hardy, with small smooth leaves, very late and bear long, cylindrical green pods of excellent quality. Highly esteemed for late planting and for use as pickles.

WAX POD VARIETIES

Prices all Wax Pod Beans: Pkt., 10c; lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c; 5 lbs., \$1.75; 10 lbs., \$3.25; postpaid. Not prepaid, pk., 15 lbs., \$4.00; bu., \$15.50.

Currie's Rust Proof Wax.—An excellent Wax Bean in every respect. Rust proof, tender, thick, flat pods of very good quality. Very little string in early stages, developing a little when nearing maturing. Fit for table use 47 days from planting.

Improved Golden Wax.—Rust Proof, an improvement on the old style Golden Wax. Pod is semi-round, yellow, of good quality and has no string. Ready for picking 57 days from planting.

Wardell's Kidney Wax.—Hardy and productive, pods long, broad, thick, flat, and of a delicate waxy yellow, of excellent quality and with no string in the early growth, ready for table 48 days from planting.

Webber Wax.—A new Wax Bean of distinct character. This bean has been in the hands of a few Chicago gardeners for some years back. The vine is strong, holding the pods well up. The pods are of an exceptionally bright yellow color, handsomer in this respect than any other wax bean; in shape they resemble Wardell's Wax, but are rounder and more meaty. The color of the seed is yellow.

Black Pencil Pod or Shipper's Wax.—The best quality round pod early Wax Bean. It has a bushy growth, height 15 inches; is extremely productive. Pods are straight, round, 6 to 7 inches long; thick, absolutely stringless, of the fine flavor; color, medium yellow. The seed is black and all round, high quality sort for the kitchen garden or the market garden.

(Beans Continued.)

DWARF LIMA VARIETIES

Culture.—As the lima requires even more neat than other beans, a failure will follow a too early planting. The bean when favorably planted throws out from what we term the bean's eye a stout root; this root in turn lifts the bean above the ground. The bean then opens its naives or false leaves, or cotyledons, and the true leaves soon follow. If in planting the bean is thrust into the soil eye down, and just below the surface, the bean is in a favorable position to begin its growth. However, the crop can be secured, though with lesser per cent of germination by dropping the bean in any position.

Bush or Dwarf Limas are earlier than pole limas and are planted in twenty-four to forty inch drills, three to six inches apart in the row, according to varieties. One quart plants one hundred and twenty-five to one hundred and fifty feet.

Burpee's.—The only bush form of the true, luscious, large lima. It is pronounced by all good judges as unquestionably the real Bush Lima. The bushes grow eighteen to twenty inches high, or stout growth and always erect. It is an immense yielder. **Postpaid, Pkt., 10c; lb., 50c; 2 lbs., 95c; 5 lbs., \$2.25.**

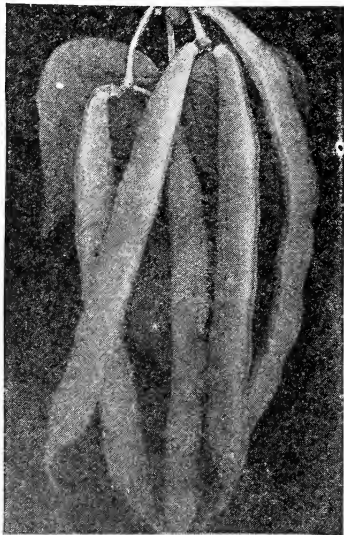
Henderson's.—This is a bush form of the small Sieva pole bean. It is the original bush form of the pole beans. It is the most productive of any, and on the whole is a vegetable of great merit. **Pkt., 10c; lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c; 5 lbs., \$1.50; postpaid.**

POLE BEANS

Culture.—This pole bean climbs, sometimes needing a little training over any support given it. A good practice is to set firmly in the ground every three or four feet each way poles that are, when set, about six feet high. Some times after bunch beans are planted, six or eight pole-beans are planted one inch deep near the base of each stake and later thinned to three or four plants to the pole. One-half bushel of pole beans generally plants an acre and one pint plants one hundred hills.

When too old for use as a green snap bean, use any bean shelled, or still later, when it is hard and dry, it remains equally serviceable.

Kentucky Wonder.—Vines vigorous, climbing well, and very productive, bearing its pods in large clusters; blossoms white; pods green very long, often reaching 8 to 10 inches. Nearly round when young and very crisp, although as they reach maturity they become irregular and spongy. Dry Beans, long, oval, dun-colored. **Postpaid, Pkt., 10c; lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c; 5 lbs., \$1.75; not prepaid, Pk., 15 lbs., \$4.50.**

**Kentucky Wonder Beans.**

Lazy Wife.—One of the most productive and easily gathered of the Pole Beans, hence its very discourteous name. A most excellent bean for the home garden. **Price same as Kentucky.**

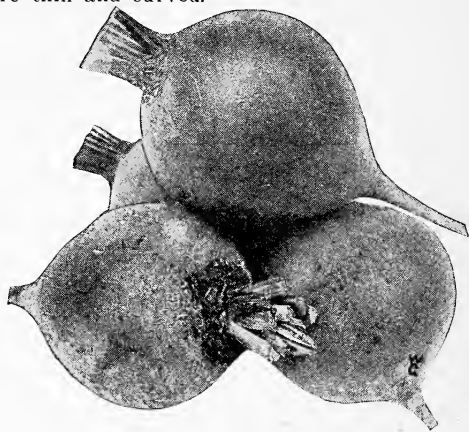
White Creaseback.—Extremely early, matures all in pods at the same time. Vines of medium size but wonderfully productive in good soil. Pods quite round, quite fleshy, medium size, silver green, and are generally borne in clusters of four or twelve. Excellent snap beans and especially fine for baking. **Same as Kentucky.**

BUTTER BEANS—Pole Limas

Prices, postpaid, Pkt., 10c; lb., 45c; 2 lbs., 85c; not prepaid, pk., 15 lbs., \$3.50.

Large White Lima.—The large Lima is a general favorite wherever it can be cultivated, on account of its excellent flavor and productive-ness.

Small White Lima, Carolina or Sieva.—Vines vigorous with many short branches, so that they are sometimes grown without poles; very early and productive, bearing short pods, which are thin and curved.

**Extra Early Eclipse Beets.****TABLE BEETS**

Culture.—The Ground for Beets should be rich and well cultivated. Sow in drills twelve inches apart and about one inch deep. When the plants are well up, thin to from four to six inches. In this latitude beets are sown from January until the end of April, and from the middle of July to the middle of November; in fact, some growers sow them every month in the year. Can also be sown broadcast. **Prices all beets, postpaid, pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.**

Extra Large Egyptian Turnip, 40 Days.—Roots for table use developing in forty days. Bulbs half globular, or flattened at the poles; roots very slim, skin smooth leaves red and green.

Extra Early Eclipse, 42 Days.—This variety has to a great extent superseded the Egyptian. The bulbs are globes, blood-colored and develop with astonishing rapidity. Foliage longer and more vigorous than the Egyptian.

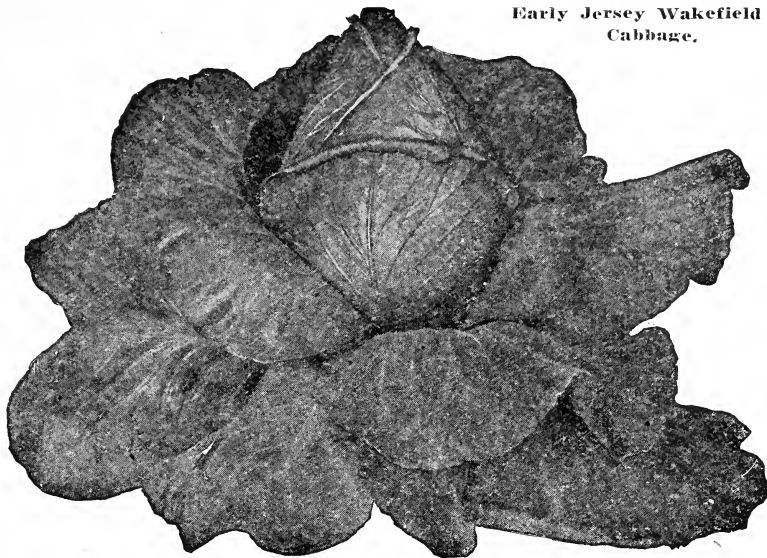
Long Blood-Red (very rich), 65 Days.—Resists drought better than any other variety of Beets; color deep red, flesh very sweet. Grows entirely under ground. Ten to twelve tons can be grown to the acre. Valuable for cattle. Keeps well during winter.

Extra Early, or Bassano.—This is the oldest of the earliest varieties, is generally sown for first crop; flesh is white, circled with bright pink; very sweet and delicate in flavor; it should not be sown at any other season of the year as its light color is generally objectionable.

Early Blood Turnip.—A well selected variety; regular in shape; deep blood skin, dark flesh of excellent quality. Small tap root and small top.

CABBAGE SEED

Early Jersey Wakefield
Cabbage.



Pure
High Quality
Sure to Germinate
It Pays to Buy
The Best

Culture: For home gardens the seed for early cabbage can be sown in boxes very early, kept in sheltered spots and covered when there is danger of freezes. Later plantings may be made in open ground as early as ground can be worked. Work soil in seed beds down as fine as possible. Beds should be slightly raised for drainage. Do not fertilize soil in seed beds at least to the extent of making it richer than the open ground in which the crop is to be grown.

Sow seed in drills 6 inches apart across the bed, dropping the seed 5 or 6 to the inch. Thicker sowing than this means pinching unhealthy plants. Cover seed about 1/4 inch in heavy soils, 1/2 inch in light sandy soils; firm the soil after covering and then water the bed thoroughly. Keep beds moist but not soaking wet. Seed germinates in 3 to 8 days, according to weather. The young plants should be kept growing steadily from the start. A check in the growth of cabbage is injurious. When plants have made the fourth or fifth pair of leaves transplant to open ground.

Cabbage can be grown on almost any soil from light sand to heavy clay or muck. Naturally the light soils will require more fertilizer or manure than the heavier once.

Transplanting should be done, so far as possible, on cloudy days and just before a rain. In small gardens this can be done late in the afternoon. Set plants upright with only the leaves above the surface. Firm the soil around the plants. Cultivate frequently and very shallow, as roots come near the surface. Keep out absolutely all weeds and grass. **Seed required:** In early spring plantings one ounce of seed will usually produce about 2,000 plants; 4 to 5 ounces per acre. After hot weather sets in two or three times as much seed is needed.

Wakefield, Select Early Jersey.—Heading for market 70 days from sowing. It is very early, short stemmed, head coneshaped, broad at the bottom, with pointed peak; leaves leathery, well folded over the top. A reliable header and most excellent in all good qualities. The strain we offer is unexcelled by any offered under other names or at higher prices. **Postpaid, pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; 1/4 lb., \$1.50; lb., \$5.00.**

Early Large Charleston Wakefield.—Large, solid, half pointed heads of good quality; later than Early Jersey; specially recommended for institutions and market gardeners, producing fully twice as much per acre as the Early Jerseys. 75 to 80 days. **Prices same as above.**

Market Gardener's Large Late Flat Dutch, 90 Days.—An early and certain ripener. Three weeks later than the Wakefield. Its merits, in addition to earliness, being its choice quality, uniformity of head and attractive appearance. The leaves are small ribbed and well folded over, making a tight, flat, hard head, light green in color. **Postpaid, pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; 1/4 lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.50.**

Bloomdale Early Drumhead, 95 Days.—In form, from round to flat; size large, always solid, few extra leaves; rather short in stem and will stand without bursting. Such qualities the market gardener can duly appreciate. **Postpaid, pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; 1/4 lb., \$1.75; lb., \$6.50.**

New York All Season, 110 Days.—Sure header; does not burst early; heads deep flat to roundish. **Postpaid, pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; 1/4 lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.50.**

Bloomdale Large Late Flat Dutch.—Originally obtained from the Swedish gardeners who

settled in Philadelphia previous to the Revolutionary War. The variety is late, solid and very weighty and uniform. We recommend this as a certain header to those who require a large, deep head, long keeper of best quality. **Postpaid, pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; 1/4 lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00.**

Stein's Early Flat Dutch.—One of the best Early Flat Dutch strains, especially adapted to Texas, Louisiana and Mississippi. Early and sure header, firm and solid. A splendid shipper as well as one for nearby markets. **Prices same as above.**

Drumhead Savoy, Flat.—A favorite Savoy; a small drumhead, early and desirable in quality. **Postpaid, pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; 1/4 lb., \$1.50; lb., \$5.00.**

Large Late Drumhead, 110 Days.—This is one of our standard late-maturing varieties. Late, large, solid, always reliable as a header. **Postpaid, pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; 1/4 lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00.**

BRUSSEL SPROUTS

A variety of the Cabbage family, possessing the peculiarity of bearing upon its stem or stalk from 50 to 100 buds resembling miniature Cabbage heads. The leaves composing these heads resemble Savoy Cabbage in their crumpled texture and also in their color. The heads or buds, from one to two inches in diameter, form one of the most delicious garden vegetables, only equalled by the Cauliflower. Treat same as Cabbage. Autumn-grown Sprouts, drilled in May and transplanted in July generally do best, as the plants are quite hardy and the buds mellow under frost. One ounce of seed to 100 yards of row. **Postpaid, pkt., 10c; oz., 50c.**

Carrots

Culture: Carrots deserve a more general cultivation in the South than they now have. The young, tender roots are excellent stewed or boiled, either alone or with meat, as well as for seasoning and flavoring soups. Sow one ounce of seed to 100 feet of row; about 3 pounds per acre. Sow seed in shallow drills in early spring when leaves are starting out. Make succession sowings about a month apart to give a continued supply. When plants are well started, thin out to 4 inches apart in the row. Sow in rich or well fertilized soil worked deep. Most varieties of carrot are deep rooted. Soil should be prepared sufficiently deep so that the roots can penetrate without difficulty. Work often, keeping the ground free from weeds and grass; make drills 16 to 18 inches apart, for easy working. Ready to use in about 80 days.

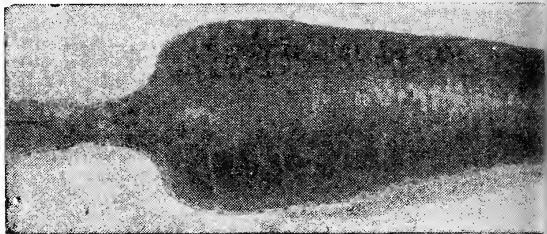
Prices all Carrots, pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25; postpaid.

Early French Forcing.—The earliest variety in cultivation and the best suited for forcing. Tops small, finely divided. The reddish-orange colored roots are nearly round. When fully matured they are about 2 inches in diameter, but should be used before they are full grown and while young and tender.

Guerande, or Ox Heart.—Tops small for the size of the roots which are comparatively short but often reach a diameter of 5 inches, terminating abruptly in a small tap root. Flesh bright orange, fine grained and sweet. This variety is especially desirable for soil so hard and stiff that longer rooted sorts would not thrive in it. When young excellent for table use, and when mature equally good for stock.

Chantenay.—Tops medium sized; necks small; roots tapering slightly but uniformly stump rooted and smooth; color deep orange-red flesh very crisp and tender. Although this is a medium early sort, it furnishes roots of usable size as early as any, is a heavy cropper and is undoubtedly one of the best for the market and private garden, while its great productiveness makes it very desirable as a field sort.

Long Orange.—The most popular of the older sorts for farm use on mellow soil. An improvement obtained by years of careful selection of the best formed and deepest colored roots.



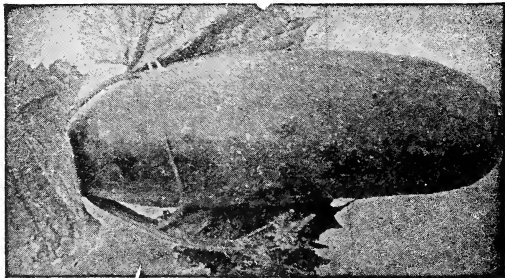
Chantenay Carrot.

Collards

Georgia or Southern.—Cabbage greens. Its robust and vigorous character fits it to resist conditions unfavorable to the perfection of more highly developed types of the Cabbage family. The leaves can be blanched white as Celery by enveloping each plant for a period of four weeks with a large paper or muslin bag. 70 days. Postpaid, pkt., 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 85c.

CUCUMBERS

Culture: Cucumbers are very tender and should not be planted until all danger of frost is past and the ground becomes warm. If planted earlier than this they should be protected. Plant in hills four feet apart each way. Where well-rotted manure is obtainable work a large shovel-ful of it into each hill. Plant 8 to 10 seeds in each hill and when plants are well up and have rough leaves formed, thin out to 4 in each hill. Cover seed ½ inch in clay and heavy soils and 1 inch in light sandy soil. Keep plants well cultivated up to the time they begin to run, after that confine cultivation to pulling out any large weeds as they appear. Pick off the cucumbers as soon as large enough for use, for if left to ripen the plants soon cease bearing. In this latitude plantings may be made in the spring. Also in June, July and August for late summer and fall crops. In Florida and along the Gulf Coast August and September plantings are often profitable for late fall and early winter shipments. Quantity of seed required: 1 ounce to 60 hills; about 2 pounds per acre.



Davis Perfect.

turn a bone-white, somewhat after the style of the White Spine, but not so entirely white at end as the familiar White Spine. This is a slim variety, dark and of a uniform thickness throughout its entire length. In its old stages, and past its green condition, it turns a light lemon.

Improved Long Green, 50 Days.—Surpassed by few in length and slimmness of fruit. The earliest long, slim field Cucumber in cultivation, maturing to slicing size for table in seven to eight weeks from germination; dark green, and desirable. Very poor seeder.

Early Frame.—A leading variety, as it is among the best. A vigorous and productive vine, green all over, crisp and tender.

Prolific Long Green.—Vines vigorous productive, more productive than Turkey Long Green; valuable for salting. Postpaid, pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

Gherkin.—Burr, or West India Round Prickly Cucumber; used for pickles only. Seeds of the Burr variety require soaking before planting, as they sprout slowly.

Davis Perfect.—In color, a dark glossy green; shape slim and symmetrical, with an average length of 10 to 12 inches.

Prices all Cucumbers except Prolific Long Green, Postpaid, pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Peerless White Spine, 55 Days.—A productive white spined variety, with broad and showy foliage, habit of growth rather rampant. Fruit long and slim and very dark green throughout all early stages; but after reaching a length of six or seven inches the ribs at blossom end

LETTUCE

Culture: The best soil is a rich, sandy loam. The soil should be prepared thoroughly. During the spring lettuce can be sown as late as March 15th in our section with good results. The best time to sow is during the fall months. Sow very thinly in rows 18 inches apart, covering the seed $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep in fine soil, and when well up thin to 12 inches apart in the rows. Thoroughly cultivation is necessary. One ounce of seed sows 10 square feet, plants 120 feet of row and produces 3,000 plants.

Price all Lettuce Seed, pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50; postpaid.

Black-Seeded Simpson, 40 Days.—A cutting variety of unusual merit; not so golden as Silesian, but of greater popularity.

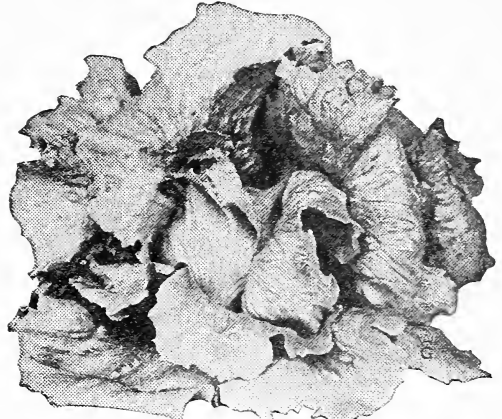
Early Curled Silesian, 40 Days.—A cutting variety; the second to produce edible leaves.

Prize Head or Satisfaction.—A cutting variety of curly leaves, having bronze edges and general bronze effect.

Big Boston, 50 Days.—Very popular as a reliable and uniform header. Leaves short and round-ended, slightly crumpled. Deep green, with bronzed edges, all forming a compact head, making it a very desirable sort for forcing. A variety in demand beyond the supply.

Hanson.—Leaves curled and quite golden in color, folded so tightly as to make perfectly white interior. A variety so resistant to hot temperature as to make it very popular.

California Cream Butter.—A good summer sort of reliable heading quality. Color yellowish-green, slightly marked with brown specks. Interior bleaches white.



Big Boston Lettuce.

EGG PLANT

New York Improved, 140 Days.—An improved form of the old Large Round Purple. Postpaid, pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50.

MUSTARD

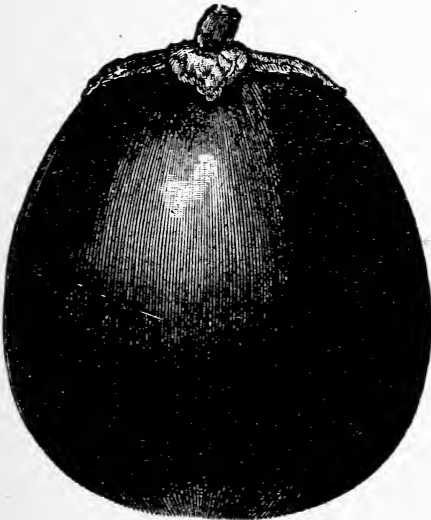
Five Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.
Four Pounds to the Acre.

Culture.—Mustard is grown for its seed which is used for flavoring or medicinal purposes or grown for its leaf, which is used in salad or cooked like spinach. Sow mustard as soon as the soil can be worked in spring and every three weeks for a succession, or in the south it may be sown in the fall for early spring greens. Cover the seed lightly in twelve to eighteen-inch drills. Cut the leaf when not over four inches high and expect this cutting in fifty days from the seeding.

Price Mustard, postpaid, pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 80c.

Creole or Giant Southern Curled, 30 Days.—A fine curled sort. It is quite ornamental. Ready for table use in all its stages of growth.

Chinese or Large-Leaved, 35 Days.—So named by reason of producing, when fully grown, immense leaves which are as long and as broad as the largest tobacco. These same leaves when size of a man's hand are very tender and admirable as a salad. The leaves when twice that size we recommend for being as spinach.



New York Improved Egg Plant.

ONIONS

Culture: For family use onion seed or sets should be planted in any good garden soil just as early as the ground can be worked to advantage in the spring. Ground should be thoroughly broken, well fertilized or manured and then worked down very fine, all trash, clods or grass roots being removed. The use of it is absolutely unnecessary except as a matter of earliness. Where well shaped, long keeping, marketable onions are desired plant the seed instead of sets, as the seed makes much better onions in every respect. Seed should be sown at the rate of one ounce to 200 feet of row; four or five pounds per acre. Set vary considerably in size, but the average will run about one pound of sets to 100 feet of row. Onions from the black will mature full grown bulbs in 130 to 150 days, according to variety; from sets in from 100 to 120 days.

Cover seed in our clay or heavy soils $\frac{1}{2}$ inch; in sandy soils cover 1 inch. If weather and soil is dry firm the soil after planting; heavy or clay soils should not be firmed when wet.

(Continued on next page.)

(Onions Continued.)

White Bermuda, 60 Days.—This variety is not pure white, but has a tint of straw color. Postpaid, pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.

Prize Taker, 90 Days.—A mammoth Yellow Globe.—Similar to the huge Spanish Onions exhibited at fruit stands in autumn. Does well in light, sandy soil. Very large producer. A variety which will succeed under conditions where other sorts fail, consequently highly recommended for the Southern States. Will make large onions from seed in localities where other fail. Prices same as above.

Yellow Strasburg or Flat Danvers.—A flat yellow onion of early habit. Good keeping qualities. The best sort to sow for the production of sets. Postpaid, pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 85c; lb., \$2.75.

Large Yellow Globe Danvers, 115 Days.—An oval-shaped, straw-colored, long-keeping variety. Superior keeper to the flat Yellow Dutch. Prices same as above.

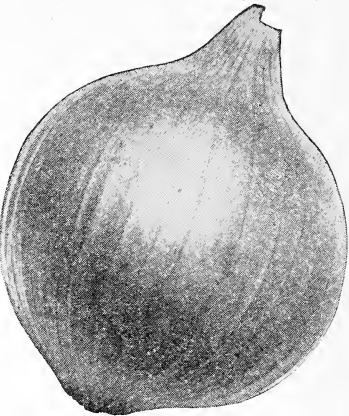
Wethersfield Large Red, 10 Days.—Be not deceived in Wethersfield. There are many types. Some selections ripen in August, others in September, others as late as October. We need not to say the variation in time makes a difference in price of product. Prices same as above.

Crystal White Wax.—Postpaid, pkt., 10c; oz., 75c; ¼ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$5.00.

Red Creole Onion

This is the greatest of all red onions. It is the best keeper, best producer, both in yield and money. It is a distinct variety that has been cultivated in this section for more than fifty years. The Red Creole Onion constitutes

one of the most important crops in Louisiana, and thousands of acres of land are planted in this particular variety every fall.



PRIZE TAKER ONION

One of the
Surest Crop-
pers.
You won't
go wrong
on
Prize Taker

The skin is brownish red, flesh very solid and fine grained and rather strong flavored. Extremely productive and the best shipper and keeper of all sorts. It is, without a doubt, the greatest onion for the Southern Grower, and is rapidly becoming more popular in other Southern States. Matures a little later than the Bermuda sorts, but does not rot as easily. It is the largest and best onion under cultivation. For home garden use it is unexcelled. They can be retained after harvesting a full year without rotting. Postpaid, pkt., 10c; oz., 75c; ¼ lb.,

ONION SETS

Prices on Onion Sets Depend Entirely on Weather Conditions—Prices Subject to Change at Any Time—Write for Prices on Large Quantities. Onion Sets weigh 1 lb. to qt. and 32 lbs. to bu.

Culture: Plant four inches apart, in rows half an inch deep and one foot between the rows, but do not cover the sets entirely, except the potato Onion, which should be planted in rows two feet apart and ten inches apart in the row, and covered about one inch. All varieties can be set out in the fall as well as in the spring.

One quart to twenty feet of drill; eight bushels to the acre.

Prices Onion Sets, lb., 40c; 3 lbs., \$1.00; post paid.

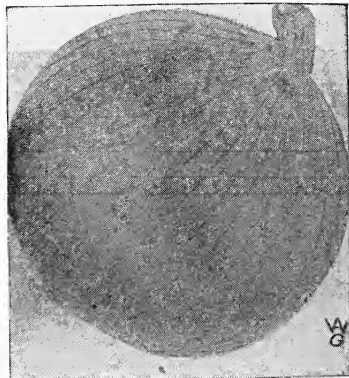
Yellow Danvers.—The most popular main-crop sort for spring planting.

Red Wethersfield.—A large cropper, and favorite market variety.

White Multipliers.—Finest sets for earliest crop. Pure white color, very productive, one set frequently making 20 bulbs in one season. Right size for bunching or pickling. Their greatest value is for an early onion for bunching green, coming in three to four weeks ahead of any other onion.

White Pearl.—Is unusually fine for planting, equally as good as Bermuda, but not quite so large.

Bermuda White or Yellow.—The genuine White or Yellow Bermuda Onion of the great commercial crops. In the set form they often have a rather reddish colored skin, but on maturity are a light straw color.

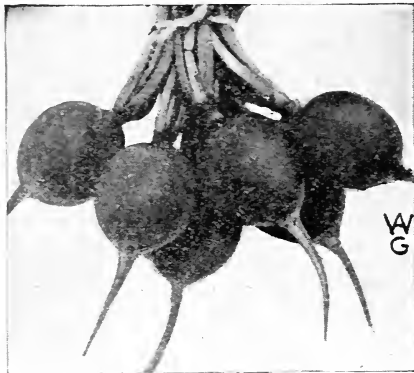


Yellow Globe Danvers Onion.

DON'T FORGET THE WAR GARDEN

Yes, the war is over, but the high prices for food stuffs still exist—Your war garden should have taught you a lesson in economy. Then, too, fresh vegetables from your own garden are better than those you can buy at the store. Carry on with your back yard garden.

RADISHES



Early Scarlet Globe.

Six Ounces of Seed Will Plant 100 Yards of Row.
Six Pounds to the Acre.

Early Scarlet Turnip, 20 Days.—Among quickest maturing of the Red Turnip radishes. Postpaid, pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25.

Early Scarlet Prussian Globe, 20 Days.—A small-leaved variety well adapted for forcing under glass; root round and carmine-colored early, very attractive and desirable; fine for forcing. Postpaid, pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25.

French Breakfast, 22 Days.—A long, white, crisp and brittle-fleshed variety, half as long as Long Scarlet and similar in shape. Flavor most excellent, and altogether a very satisfactory sort as a succession to the earlier turnip-rooted sorts. Postpaid, pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25.

Red Ladyfinger Radish, 25 Days.—Similar to Long Scarlet, but less than half as long, with a broader crown and with shorter foliage; a most excellent variety. Should be used when about three to three and a half inches long. Postpaid, pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Long Scarlet Short Top, 35 Days.—The well known market variety. Postpaid, pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Cincinnati Market, 30 Days.—Somewhat similar to the English Wood's Frame with a decided improvement; scarlet for four-fifths of its length, while the one-fifth at the point is white. A very popular sort. Postpaid, pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Crimson Giant Turnip, Forcing.—A variety extraordinary in that, while growing to an unusually large size, it is always tender, crisp and of mild flavor. It remains in perfect condition a remarkably long time, and unlike other forcing varieties, does not become pithy even when twice their size in diameter. Postpaid, pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

TURNIP

Three Ounces of Seed Will Sow 100 Yards of Row. Three Pounds to the Acre. Matures for table in from 60 to 90 days, according to variety and season.

Early Flat Red or Purple Top (Strap-Leaved, 60 Days).—The oldest standard red. Purple on crown, with white bottom. Postpaid, pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Early Flat Dutch (Strap-leaved.)—Similar to above, excepting it is white all over. Price same as above.

Large Early Red Top Globe, 65 Days.—Large size, rapid growth, unusually attractive and admired by all. A very much heavier producer than either of the preceding. We confidently recommend it. No sort is its superior. Will produce more tons to the acre than any other sort. Price same as above.

White Egg.—A sort forming roots the shape and size of eggs in an incredibly short period after sowing. Flesh always palatable. Postpaid, pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25.

Cow-Horn (Large Cropper).—This variety is pure white, excepting a dash of green at the crown, and in shape is long, like the carrot.

Amber Globe, Green Crowned, 75 Days.—A vigorous, free grower, valuable for both table and cattle feeding. Productive and a good keeper. Postpaid, pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25.

Yellow-Fleshed Purple-Top Rutabaga, 80 Days.—A hardy, ovoid-rooted sort of heavy cropping habit; flesh yellow, solid, deep purple. Postpaid, pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50.

Pomeranian White Globe.—This is one of the most productive kinds, and in good, rich soil roots will frequently grow to twelve pounds in weight. It is of perfect globe shape; skin white and smooth; leaves large and dark green. Postpaid, pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25.

Seven Top.—Cultivated extensively in the South for the tops, which are used for greens. It is very hardy and will grow all winter. Postpaid, pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 80c.

Everything and Everybody eats Turnips—Plant Plenty.



Extra Early Red Top Globe.

SPINACH

Price all Spinach, pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00; postpaid.

Culture: Spinach a delicious green, resembling in growth a nonheading lettuce, is happily the best of tonics. As early as the soil can be worked, sow it one-half inch deep in fourteen inch rows, using one ounce of seed to one hundred feet, and in the second week will appear a tiny plant with two very narrow leaves that do not resemble the true leaves that follow. It is impossible to put spinach on too rich a soil, and nitrate of soda is used on it with profit.

Victoria.—An excellent sort, which forms a very large exceedingly thick, dark green leaf, somewhat curled in the center.

Savoy Leaved.—The earliest variety and one of the best to plant in autumn for early spring use. Plant of upright growth, with narrow, pointed leaves which are curled like those of Savoy cabbage.

Viroflay, 48 Days (monstrous leaved).—A mammoth sort of fair quality, used largely in Europe. Requires high manuring.

Long Standing.—An improved strain of excellent merit, having all the good qualities of the ordinary sorts; but it is especially desirable because of the fact that it is much later in growing to seed than the average variety.

FLOWER SEEDS

THE SOIL best suited to flowers is a light loam, made as fine and smooth as possible. If heavy, mix with sand to lighten and make it friable. Many seeds are very small and require a fine seed bed. A good plan is to cover the place where the seeds are to be sown with pine tags, coarse manure, leaves and other litter, and allow to remain a few weeks. The soil will then be finely pulverized and in a splendid condition to start the seeds.

SOW THE SEEDS either broadcast or in rows, and **cover lightly**—a good general rule is to cover two or three times the size of the seed—and press the soil firmly. **Small seeds cannot come up if covered too deep.** Very fine seed should be sown on the surface and **pressed into the soil.** To have the earliest blooms, flowers that stand transplanting should be sown early in boxes indoors. After sowing, water with a fine spray; do not let the soil dry out, but be sure not to keep the plants saturated as they may damp off. When three or four leaves have formed transplant on a 4 inch apart in boxes or in the open ground if warm enough.

Regardless of what your occupation may be, or how meager your experience, there are flowers that any one may grow successfully from seed. You should devote some time and space to their culture.

All Flower Seeds put up in 5c and 10c packets and sent postpaid. Special prices in bulk.

ALYSSUM, SWEET—This is a very hardy annual, blooming early in the spring, covering itself with innumerable clusters of small, pure white flowers. Their fragrance is peculiar and very delicate. Grows about 1 foot high.

ASTERS—Beautiful and popular annuals, desirable for beds, being in bloom when most other plants are nearly over. Very useful for cut flowers.

Mixed.—Dwarf and Tall.

CALLIOPSIS, OR COREOPSIS—Beautiful showy summer bedding annuals, with large, bright flowers of golden yellow varied with rich brown. Excellent for cutting and decoration.

CANDYTUFT—Popular favorite, flowering profusely the whole summer. Very valuable for edgings and borders, fairly covered with masses of white and various colors. Height, 1 foot.

Mixed Colors—A Splendid mixture.

CYPRESS VINE—A tender climbing annual, with soft, fern-like foliage and small star-like flowers. Choice mixed colors.

FOUR O'CLOCK—A hardy annual of easy culture, growing about 2 feet high. The plant is free-flowering, bearing blossoms in a great variety of colors and stripes.

HYACINTH, OR JACK BEAN—A tall, twining plant, often 10 to 20 feet high. Bears purple flowers in long, erect racemes.

MIGNONETTE—In February or March, sow in pots or in boxes and thin out to make strong plants. Late in March, sow at intervals, outside for a succession; late in the summer sow in pots for winter-blooming. Average height, 1 foot.

SUPERB MIXTURE—Made up of the newest and best sorts. It includes all shades of color and varieties which produce the largest flower-spikes.

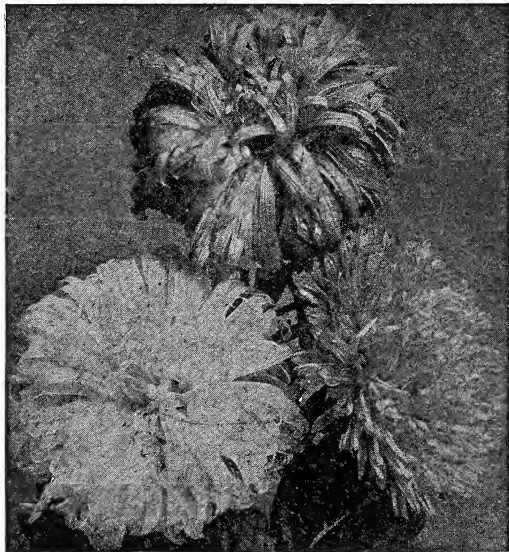
MOONFLOWER (EVENING GLORY)—Grows 30 to 40 feet; covered every evening and cloudy day with large white flowers, 4 to 5½ inches across. Cut the hard shell, soak for 24 hours, and plant an inch deep in moist soil in a box indoors, transplanting outside when frost is past, in a sunny position. If kept moist, the seed will start in about two weeks.

MORNING GLORY—Imperial Japanese.—One of the grandest climbers, the flowers measuring 4 to 6 inches across, in a limitless variety of colors and markings.

NASTURTIUMS—In the past few years wonderful improvements have been made in these favorites. Types, and colors have been added until in our mixtures we have a magnificent array of gorgeous colors. Nasturtiums do best in a loamy, well-watered situation.

Tall and Dwarf Varieties.—¼ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

PANSY—Pansies thrive best in a moist, shady location and in rich loamy soil. Seed should be sown in the autumn for early spring blossoms, or can be sown early in the year for good flowers later in the spring. The plants



Asters.

must be transplanted twice in order to get the largest flowers: once from the seed box to the chosen bed, and again to the open garden. This is important for large size pansies; use manure liberally. The blossoms are usually larger in the spring and again in the fall, and while they bloom freely all summer, the blossoms are small during the hot months.

Our Mixed Flowers of all shades and markings. A splendid mixture.

PETUNIA—The richness of color, duration of bloom and ease of culture will always make Petunias popular, especially for massing in beds.

Double.—A splendid strain, producing a large percentage of double fringed flowers in bright colors, beautifully marked. Mixed colors.

Single—A choice mixture; all colors.

PHLOX—Fine Mixed.—These charming, old-fashioned flowers are dazzling in the effect they give in massing. A wide range of colors.

PINKS—Finest Mixed.—These charming, old-fashioned flowers are not only great favorites in our gardens, but they possess many distinctive points of merit—hardiness, beauty and free-flowering qualities—which make them not only easy to grow, but equally desirable for the effect produced. Our mixture is the finest procurable and will add greatly to the beauty of the flower border.

POPPY—Hardy annuals and perennials of quick growth and very easy culture yielding a wealth of gorgeous blooms throughout the sum-

(Continued on next page.)

(Flower Seeds Continued.)

mer. For bed and borders nothing is better. Sow thinly, barely covering the seed, and press the soil firmly. Sow in the fall and at intervals during the spring for a long succession of bloom. Cut the flowers regularly to insure a long-blooming season.

Poppy Mixture.—A grand mixture of all the newest and best double and single annual Poppies, covering every color, from deep scarlet to pure white. The wonderful variety and brilliant coloring make a most effective display.

PORTULACA.—Succeeds in a sunny situation, and produces flowers of almost every color in the greatest profusion. The double is especially beautiful. Sow when weather becomes settled and warm. Height, 6 inches.

Single.—Large-flowering, mixed colors.

Double.—Extra-double, all colors mixed.

SUNFLOWER.—The tall kinds make excellent center beds and backgrounds for other plants, also for growing in fence corners, etc. The dwarf are fine for cut flowers and general decorations.

Double.—Double yellow varieties 3 to 5 feet high. Exceedingly beautiful.

SALVIA.—Brilliant flowers are borne in profusion from early summer till frost. Excellent for cutting. Seed sown early in the house produce better plants than from cuttings. Height, 3 feet.

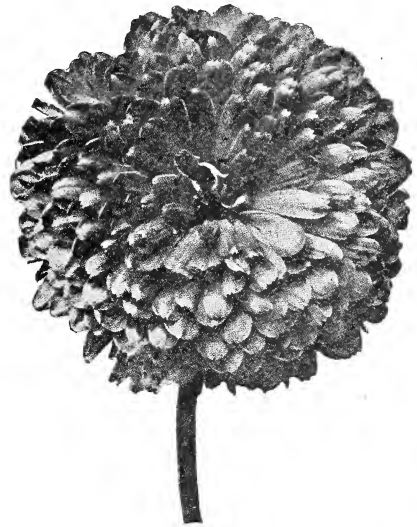
SWEET PEAS—Culture.—Some time before planting dig out a trench a foot deep, put in several inches of well-rotted manure and cover with six inches of earth. Early in February open the row three to four inches deep, drop the seed (about four seeds) every three inches, cover about two inches, and two or three times during the season bank the soil against the roots. The white seeded kinds are tenderer than the black seeded, and should not be planted too early. They may also be planted in October, November and December, planting four to six inches deep, give slight protection and they will become well rooted and grow off at the first opening of spring and produce an abundance of bloom earlier and for a longer season than spring plantings.

Don't gather the blooms grudgingly—the more you cut them the better and longer they bloom.

Eckford's Mixed.—An unsurpassed mixture, combining every shade and type. It is made up of named sorts only, all choice large-flowering sorts, the colors being distributed as evenly as possible throughout. For diversity of color, size or flowers and beautiful forms, this mixture is unexcelled. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.00.



Sweet Pea—The Daintiest Garden Flower.



Zinnia.

THUNBERGII.—A rapid climber, growing to 6 feet high. Splendid for trellises, fences etc bearing beautiful flowers—white, yellow and buff, with black eye.

VERBENA.—Annual for beds, borders, massing, window-gardens, covering mounds, etc. Flowers of most brilliant colors, blooming from early summer till late fall. Soak a few hours and sow in boxes indoors, transplanting when an inch high.

ZINNIA (Youth and Old Age).—Few flowers are so easily grown from seed, or bloom so abundantly and continuously, as this hardy annual. Sow the seed in the open ground early in spring. From July until the first hard frost Zinnias are incomparably bright; the plants Zinnias are incomparably bright; the plants grow from 3 to 5 feet in height and are covered with large, double flowers. Fine for beds and borders; in fact, in any location.

Flower Seeds

We carry the following Flower Seed in bulk which are selected for being the highest quality and we know will give just the results desired:

	oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	lb.	5 lb.
Sweet Peas—Eckfords Mixed.				
Mixed Colors	10c	35c	\$1.25	\$5.
Sweet Peas—Black Knight.				
Deep Maroon	15c	50c	1.50	6.
Sweet Peas—Blanche Burpee.				
Pure White	15c	50c	1.50	6.
Sweet Peas, — Lord Nelson.				
Deep Navy Blue	15c	50c	1.50	6.
Sweet Peas—Queen of Spain.				
Buff Pink	15c	50c	1.50	6.
Salvia, or Scarlet Sage				
1-4 oz.	50c	1.50	5.50	20.
Verbenas—Mammoth Finest				
Mixed				
Zinnias—Giant Double, Finest	oz.	1-4 lb.	1	
Mixed, all colors	1.00	3.00	10.	
Zinnias—Giant Double, Golden				
Yellow	1.00	3.00	10.	
Zinnias—Giant Double, Crimson				
son	1.00	3.00	10.	
Zinnias—Giant Double, Scarlet.	1.00	3.00	10.	
Nasturtiums, Mixed Colors, Tall	10c	35c	1.	
Nasturtiums, Mixed Colors,				
Dwarf	10c	35c	1.	
Pansy—Mixed Colors, all shades				
and markings	75c	3.00	10.	
Giant Pansies in separate colors:				
	Pkg.			
Giant Adonis—Lavender Blue	50c	\$2.		
Giant Freya—Rich Wine Color, edge				
White	50c			
Giant Psyche—Purple Violet, edge				
White	50c	2.		

FLOWERING BULBS

Narcissi or Daffodils

Narcissi are fast coming to the front, they are easily grown and are unexcelled for beauty, fragrance, hardiness and value when cut for decorative purposes. Narcissi are perfectly hardy; they do well planted in any location and increase in size and flower year after year. For outdoor culture plant bulbs in October, November or December, 5 to 6 inches apart, according to size of bulbs. Never use manure, either as a mulch or dug in; this is fatal to Narcissus. Bone Meal at the rate of two ounces (two hands full) to a square yard should be used in the beds.

Single Trumpet Yellow, deep yellow. One of the largest and finest of the Narcissi.

Trumpet Major, deepest yellow, single.

Von Sion, pure yellow, double.

Paper White Grandiflora

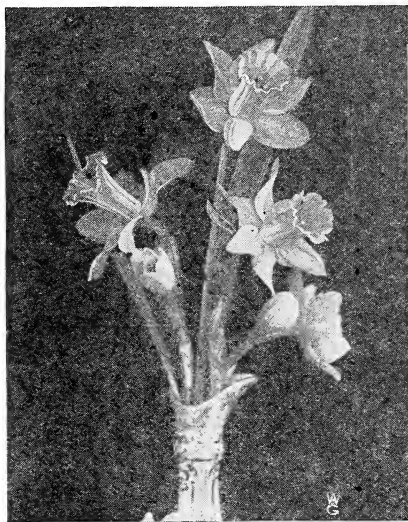
Flowers pure snow-white and pure yellow, desirable for their beauty and delicious odor; forces admirably and flowers freely in dense clusters; will come into bloom as early as December. For indoor planting only. Paper Whites may also be grown in fiber or sand and water like Chinese Sacred Lillies.

Darwin Tulips

These gorgeous Tulips come into blossom after early varieties have passed away and are stately and beautiful, producing immense flowers on tall sturdy stems, attaining a height of from two to three feet. The flowers are models of perfection in form, lasting wax-like substance—and in a great variety of both dainty and richly brilliant colorings. As cut flowers the Darwins are unsurpassed. The long stemmed, bold, durable flowers have a dignity and character exclusively their own.



Tulips.



Narcissi.

Tulips make best appearance when grown in groups, borders and beds. There is no limit to the many different designs that may be worked out by using different colors. Tulips also produce a very pleasing effect when planted on graves.

Pride of Harlem, dark silky rose, tremendous flower.

Farcombe Sandere—Baron de la Tonnaye.

Dutch Hyacinths

Hyacinths are among the most popular and satisfactory hardy flower bulbs. Hyacinths succeed with every one and may be had in flower throughout the winter, grown either in pots of soil, fiber or glasses of water.

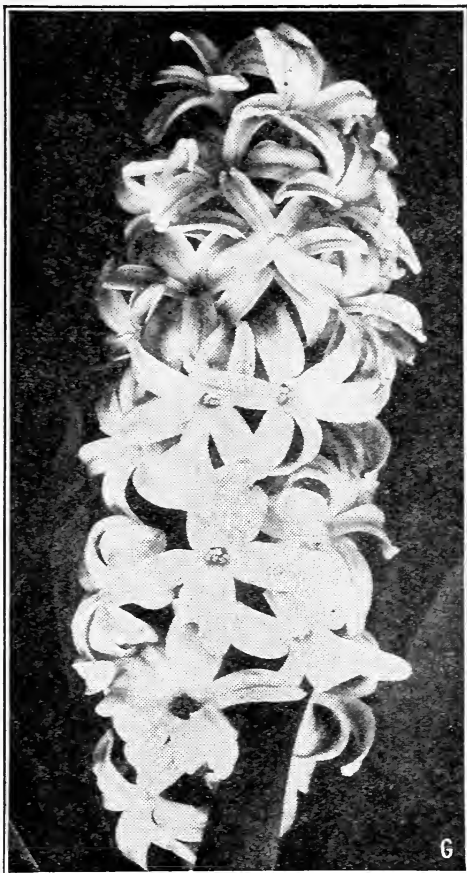
Growing in pots. Use soil as described on pages one and two. As a rule one bulb is planted in a five inch pot, three in a six inch pot or bulb pan, five in a seven inch and six in an eight inch. If old pots or pans are used, wash the inside thoroughly. For potting use named varieties of Hyacinths, they produce more perfect spikes of flowers. Remove all side shoots or bubblets (if any) from the large bulb before potting. Early potting is essential; insert the bulb so that the crown is visible, give bulbs plenty of time for rooting, ten or twelve weeks is not too long. The flower stalks should grow with the foliage, and if the foliage grows ahead, place a paper cone over the growing part of the plant, allowing the cone to extend fully six inches above the growth; the light will then draw up the flower spike. Hyacinths are easily grown in water, being placed on the top of the specially designed glass known as the Hyacinth glass.

Growing in glasses. The single varieties are best adapted to growing in glass. They produce finer flower spikes than the double. Fill the glass with clear soft water, so as to nearly touch the base of the bulb, putting a small piece of charcoal in each glass too keep the water pure and supply some nourishment. Place the filled glasses in a dry, cool, dark place, and keep there until roots almost touch the bottom of the glass, when they may be exposed gradually to the light. If the water in the glass becomes foul or evaporates, replace with fresh water.

Single Hyacinths

These Hyacinths comprises many of the choicest varieties. Single Hyacinths are perhaps the most popular on account of their large bloom. Bulbs are medium size and are desirable for bedding.

Blue, Pink, Red, Pure White, Purple and Yellow.



Single Hyacinth.
Double Hyacinths

The double variety of Hyacinths does not produce as large a flower spike as the single sorts, the double flowers appear scattered and loose; it is simply a matter of individual likes, yet they are beautiful and are deserving of a place in every garden.

Blue, Pink, Red, Pure White, Purple and Yellow.

White Roman Hyacinths

The flowers, while smaller than those of the Dutch Hyacinths, are borne in much greater abundance, each producing about six graceful spikes of bloom, which makes it a most valuable sort for cutting. White Roman Hyacinths are largely used for cutting flowers, and are deliciously fragrant.

Chinese Sacred Lilies

Also called Joss Flower, Water Flower and Oriental New Year's Lily. The flowers of this variety of Polyanthus Nareissi introduced from China, are satiny white with golden yellow cup. They are borne profusely in clusters and are very fragrant. For forcing only.

These Lilies may be grown in pots of earth, but usually do best in bowels of water. Put an inch of sand and gravel in the dish in which they are to be grown, set the bulbs on this and put enough gravel or shells around them to keep the bulbs from falling over. Fill the dish about half full of water and set in a dark closet for ten to fifteen days (until the roots start freely) then bring them to the light and keep in living room. A dozen bulbs started this way at intervals will give a succession of bloom throughout the winter. Chinese Sacred Lilies bloom in from 4 to 6 weeks after planting.

Spanish Iris

(Iris Hispanica). Spanish Irises have not, as yet, acquired the prominent position in American gardens to which their beauty entitles them. They belong to the bulbous section of the Irises, a group which includes some of the handsomest flowers of the genus. The blossoms are large, and display a number of exquisite solid tones and blendings of colors.

The bulbs should be planted from 3 to 4 inches deep and 4 inches apart. A situation open to the full sun, and rather light, well-drained soil suits them best. The foliage is often persistent during the winter, and though the bulbs are quite hardy, a slight mulch will be beneficial. Carried in all colors.

Freesia

The justly popular Freesias are greatly prized for their delightful fragrance of their delicately colored flowers which, when cut, will remain in good condition for a long time in water. They are easily grown or forced in good loamy soil, with an admixture of leaf-mold and sand. For the information of all not acquainted with these bulbs, we may say that they are quite small but produce large blooms in comparison to their size.

CANNAS

A summer flowering bulb. Plant early spring and summer—fifteen assorted colors—these make a beautiful display—large green and bronze leaves and orchid-like flowers; strong roots, 10c each; \$13.00 per doz., postpaid.

JAPANESE IRIS

Plant November—thru January. For richness, variety and beauty, these cannot be excelled.

No. 1. *Gekka-on-Nami*.—Double early pure white, standard creamy-white, early and free bloomer.

No. 2. *Kumoma-nosora*. White with a strong marked sky-blue zone mottled in the same shade, double, very early and prolific bloomer.

No. 3. *Kumo-no-obi*.—Double dark lavender-purple with white halo.

No. 4. *Manadzura*.—Grayish-white, standards violet white, double and very free.

No. 5. *Kuma-fungia*.—Double purple overlaid with navy blue, a very extra fine variety.

No. 6. *Hana-aoi*.—Silver-gray, heavily veined and marked with dark blue lilac, standards purplish-blue, a splendid late double.

No. 7. *Uchia*.—Cerulean-blue, white veinings, standards white tipped blue, double.

No. 8. *Osho-kun*.—Tyrian-blue, standards dark violet, a very intense color, a splendid double.

No. 9. *Senjo-no-hara*.—Vinous purple, speckled and splashed lilac gray, standards purple, stained gray, large flowers, double and extra good.

No. 10. *Iso-no-Nami*.—Cerulean-blue on gray-lilac, standards violet, shades gray. A pleasing double, very prolific in bloom.

No. 11. *Admiral de Ronter*.—Single silver-gray, standards deep violet blue.

No. 12. *King Edward VII*.—Rich velvety purple, single, very early.

Prices, 15c each; \$1.50 per doz., postpaid.

Cheap, inferior seeds are the most expensive in the long run — Plant Magnolia Brand Seeds for sure results.

ROSE PLANTS

Treatment on Arrival of Plants

If upon arrival the roots seem to be very dry, soak them thoroughly in water; if the stems as well are too dry, bury the entire plant in the ground for two or three days. At no time after unpacking should the roots be exposed to the sun or dry winds; a very little neglect at this time working serious if not fatal injury to the bush.

Some Points in Rose Culture

The rose is at its best in an open, airy situation, unshaded by trees or buildings. A clay loam is best for them, but they will do well on any good soil if rich. In planting dig up the soil thoroughly to a depth of twelve to fifteen inches, as the roots go deep if given a chance. Do not raise the rose beds above the surrounding surface. Set the plants deep enough so the union of the top and root is at least two inches below the surface after the ground has settled, and use all the water the ground will take. This will pack the soil firmly, and they will not need water again until the leaves are out. After the plants are set cut the tops back to two or three buds. **Do not neglect this.** More roses are lost by indifferent planting than from all other causes put together.

SPECIAL

Rose Bush Collection.—12 superb 2-year Roses \$3.50 postpaid. Best bloomers, 3 each. White, pink, red and yellow—these are large well-grown plants. The following well known varieties:

White varieties.—Kaiserin, White Cochet, Bessie Brown.

Pink varieties.—Pink Cochet, Radiance, E. R. Patzer.

Red varieties.—Helen Gould, E. de France, Ecarlate.

Yellow varieties.—Jenny Gillemot, Francisca Kruger, Mile, Helen Gambler.

Full assortment of 1 doz. as per above must be ordered.

Price for the lot, \$2.05, postpaid anywhere in U. S. A.

Roses.—Same varieties as above—open ground no finer stock can be purchased anywhere. 2-year No. 1 grade, 35c each, postpaid.

Roses.—Varieties that follow all standard—large 2-year No. 1 grade, field grown stock. Price, 40c each, \$4.00 per doz., postpaid.

Hybrid Perpetual Roses

Frau Carl Druschki, vig.—Pure snow white long pointed buds, large full flowers, free and very constant. The best white Hybrid.

General Jacqueminot vig.—Brilliant scarlet-crimson, free and good.

Captain Hayward, vig.—Bright carmine-crimson, very large petalage; flowers large good form; the best of its color.

Paul Neyron, vig.—Deep rose, very large, full, the best of its color.

Prince Camille de Rohan, free—Rich dark maroon-crimson, free, extra.

Hybrid Tea Roses

Wellsley, vig.—A beautiful shade clear pink, outside of petals brighter, with silver reverse, a grand garden rose.

Meteor, vig.—Dark velvety crimson, shaded maroon.

Killarney.—Deep seashell-pink, extra fine bud, very free.

Bessie Brown, vig.—Creamy-white, flowers of large size and of good substance, very sweet and constant.

SPECIAL CLIMBING ROSE

Marechal Niel.—Deep golden yellow world famous rose. Price, 35c each; \$4.00 per doz., postpaid.

Roses, shrubs, trees and plants are not only beautiful to look upon, but enhance the value of your property.

We can supply the best plants of any variety Rose bush known in the South. Just send up your list if you do not find what you want in this catalog.

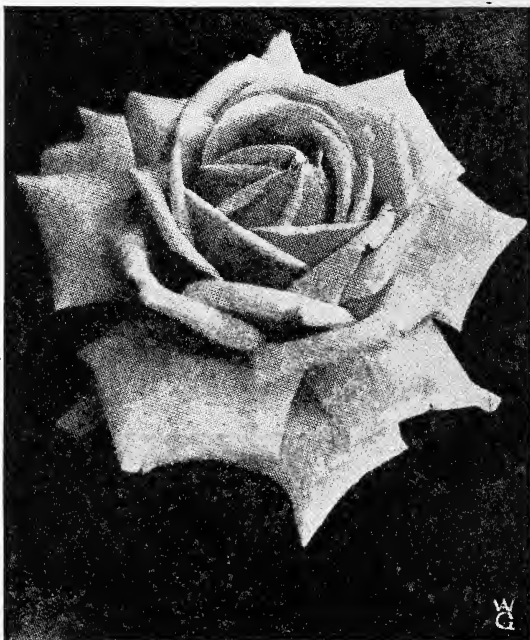
Everblooming Climbing Roses

Climbing Helen Gould.—Warm watermelon red—our pleasure in introducing this famous rose in climbing form; a grand climber.

Climbing Perle des Jardins.—Deep yellow.

Climbing Kaiserin.—Creamy white, extra.

Climbing Meteor.—Deep rich red, shaded velvet crimson, extra.



Frau Karl Druschki Rose.

Wichuraina Hybrid Roses

Excelsa, vig.—The Red Dorothy Perkins, lovely crimson-scarlet very vigorous, good foliage, large trusses of evenly formed flowers of great substance, resistant to mildew, and, withal, the best hardy climbing Rose sent out in years.

Dorothy Perkins, vig.—Rosy-pink, large double, extra good. The best of its color.

Gardenia, vig.—Light yellow, semi-double, extra good.

White Dorothy Perkins.—Color, white.

Rambler Roses

Crimson Rambler.—The original rambler rose. Deep rich crimson, best of its color.

Tausendschoen.—Soft pink with deeper center, free in bloom, vigorous growth—a rose of decided merit.

White Rambler.—Small flowers of pure white, produced in great profusion.

Climbing Baby Rambler.—A true ever-bloom ing crimson rambler.

MISCELLANEOUS CLIMBING ROSES

American Pillar, vig.—A single flowered Rose, blooming in enormous clusters. The color is a lovely shade of apple-blossom pink with a pure white one at base of petals, the whole being illuminated by the beauty of the yellow (Continued on next page.)

Climbing Roses Cont'd

stamens which are produced in profusion. This is possibly one of the best and most beautiful single flowered Roses on the market today.

Climbing American Beauty, vlg.—This rose is a cross between American Beauty, Wichuriana and a Tea Rose. It is almost identical with American Beauty except in growth, which is a most vigorous climber. The foliage is very tenacious, standing up well under varying climatic changes which adds materially to the value of the Rose. It is a prolific bloomer, and, withal, the best hardy climbing Rose extant.

Violets, Mary Louise.—Very fragrant deep blue, long stems, very hardy. Does not require protection in winter months. Blooms from October to May. 5c each, 50c doz., postpaid.

Boston Ivy.—(Ampelopsis Vetchii)—A perfect hardy climber, clinging to any tree, wall or building—2-year-old stocks.

English Ivy.—Glossy, green-leaved vines, foliage remaining summer and winter; best suitable for a north wall where they do not get the continual rays of the sun—3-year-old stocks Ivy, price, 25c each, postpaid.

CLIMBING VINES

Wistaria, a vine of easy culture, splendid climber for porch shade, will cover in one season—beautiful clusters.

Wistaria Ginensis Alba.—A white flowering variety.

Wistaria Frutescens.—Flowers in long tassels, pale blue.

Wistaria Ginensis.—A purple flowering variety, fine.

Our Wistaria offering: 2-year-old stock—2 to 3 ft. Price, 25c each, postpaid.

CHOICE FLOWERING SHRUBS

Prices are prepaid, either parcel post or express. Do not confuse our prices with those who do not prepay.

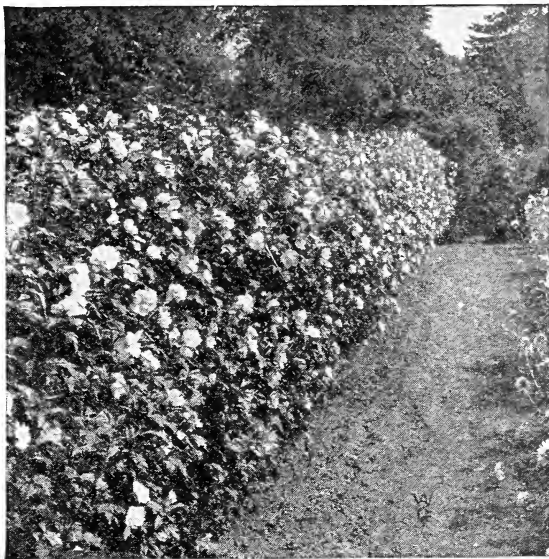
Althea.—The flowers are brilliant and striking in color; grows from 9 to 12 feet high when matured. They bloom during August and September, when few other shrubs are in flower; splendid for hedges or single specimens. Price, **Double White, 35c each; \$4.00 dozen; Double Rose, 35c each; \$4.00 dozen; Single White, 35c; \$4.00 dozen; Single Pink, 35c each, \$4.00 dozen; Single Red, 35c each; \$4.00 dozen.**

Berberis Thunbergii (Japanese Barberry).—A beautiful variety with small foliage, assuming the most varied and beautiful tints of coloring in the autumn, and attractive scarlet berries which remain on the plant the greater part of the winter; very desirable for grouping and a grand hedge plant. 35c each; \$3.00 per dozen.

Buddlea (Butterfly Bush).—Clusters of large, sweet-scented flowers measuring 12 to 18 inches in length, closely resembling a lilac in color and general appearance, but continues to bloom all summer in great profusion and until after the first frost. It is a vigorous growing hardy shrub, and when better known is certain to become as popular as the hardy Hydrangea for shrubberies. Without doubt the best new shrub of recent introduction. 25c each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Crene Myrtle.—This beautiful shrub is to the South what the lilac is to the North, only is a more profuse and lasting bloomer, remaining in flower from early summer until frost. It is hardy as far north as southern Kansas. The flowers bloom in great clusters of delicately fringed panicles. Makes a charmingly beautiful hedge or single specimens. Grows 10 to 15 feet high when fully matured. Every lawn should have this excellent shrub. Red white pink, purple. Price, 35c each; dozen, \$4.00.

Calceanthus.—This is the old garden favorite, sweet-scented shrub. Beautiful foliage with sweet-scented flowers, which, held in the hand until warm, give out a most delightful fragrance. Price, 25c each; dozen, \$4.00.



Altheas used as a hedge.

Deutzia

A showy class of shrubs, especially valuable owing to their compact growth, luxuriant foliage and free flowering qualities.

Deutzia Pride of Rochester.—Resembles Crenata, except that the flowers are pure white, with a faint shade of blush on the outside petals. Strong two-year plants. Price, 35c each; dozen \$4.00.

FLOWERING SHRUBS

Forsythia (Golden Bell) Viridissima.—Foliage deep shining green; flowers bright yellow. A fine, hardy shrub and one of the earliest to flower during the spring. Price, 2-year-old plants, 35c dozen, \$4.00; large plants, 50c dozen, \$5.00.

Lilac.—This is one of the old-time and deservedly popular spring flowering shrubs, delightfully fragrant purple flowers. We offer an improved variety. **Large Field Size, 75c; dozen, \$7.50; smaller size, 35c; dozen, \$4.00.**

Snowball Japan.—Large white flowers. Protect from sun. Price, 35c each; dozen, \$4.00.

Spireas

No other class of shrubs embraces a more extensive variety of flowers, foliage and habit of growth than Spireas. Hardy and desirable.

Spireas Billardi.—Bright with dense panicles of rich pink flowers in July and August. 35c and 50c each.

Spirea Anthony Waterer.—A red flowering variety of dwarf habit; very fine. Price, 35c and 50c each.

Spirea Van Houttei.—Grandest of all the Spireas; always beautiful, but when in flower a complete fountain of white bloom, the foliage hardly showing. 35c and 50c each.

HEDGE PLANTS

California Privet.—This is the most popular hedge plant, is perfectly hardy, with dark evergreen foliage. One of the best of all hedges. Also makes fine pot specimens. Price, 18 to 24-inch, each, 5c; dozen, 35c; 100 for \$2.50; 24 to 30-inch, each, 10c; dozen, 60c; 100 for \$3.50.

Amoor River South.—This beautiful new evergreen plant is used for hedges and as an individual plant has no equal. Price, 2-year-old plants, each, 20c; \$15.00 for 100, prepaid.

CHOICE EVERGREENS

Abelia Grandiflora.—A beautiful evergreen shrub attaining five feet with profusion of star-like pink and white flowers. 2 to 4 yr. old. No. 1, 60c each.

Barberry, Holly-leaved or Mahonia.—(Mahonia Aquifolium). Very handsome; yellow flowers in spring; dark green leaves, 3-yr. old. No. 1, 50c each.

Box Tree, or Buxus.—Very dwarfish, glossy, green leaves; an old favorite. 12 to 15-inch. No. 1, 60c each.

Cape Jasmine.—(Gardenia Florida). The Cape Jasmine is a rather tender shrub, attaining a height of six feet, with thick evergreen shining foliage, and double waxen Camellia-like very fragrant flowers. It is a great favorite. 2-yr., 40c each.

Euonymus Japonicus.—Attain a height of eight feet with thick, glossy green leaves; is perfect hardy. 12 to 15-inch, 40c each.

Liqustrum Japonicum.—The finest of the Ligustrums or Privets. A strong, upright grower with rank foliage; blooms profusely, followed by clusters of purple berries. Used 3-yr. old. No. 1, 50c each.

APPLE

Red June, Dav, Yellow Transparent, Ben Davis, Russet, Ark., Black. Prices, except Days, 3 to 4 feet, each, 30c; 10, \$2.50; 50, \$10.00; 100, \$18.00.

Stark's Delicious, Shockley.

Mississippi's Best Apple

Known as the Day Apple.

This apple possesses all the good qualities characteristic of a summer apple. Trees are very vigorous and quick growth, often bearing fruit in two years after planting; and the most prolific bearer known. Begins ripening first of July and continues for six weeks.

The Day Apple is appreciated and recommended by all who know it. Every farmer in the state should plant a few trees of this valuable apple. Price of "Day," 50c each; \$32.00 per 100.

PEAR

Kieffer, Japan Russet. Prices, 3 to 4 feet, each 35c; 10, \$3.00; 50, \$12.50; 100, \$23.00.

LeConte.

GRAPES

White and Black Scuppernong, Concord. Price, 35c each.....Niagara.

PLUM

Abundance, Wickson, Wild Goose. Price, 35c each. Red June.

FIGS

(One and two years.)

Brown, Turkey, Celestial, Native Yellow. Prices, each, 30c; 10, \$2.50; 50, \$12.00; 100, \$20.00.

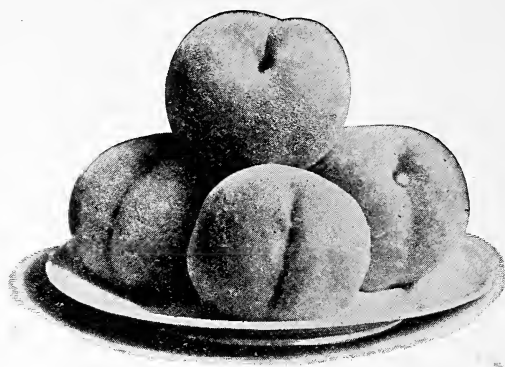
UMBRELLA CHINA

Assumes a dense spreading head, looks a giant umbrella, unique appearance, a most desirable shade tree, makes rapid growth, would improve any property. Prices, 3 to 4 feet, each, 50c; 10, \$3.50; 4 to 6 feet, each 60c; 10, \$4.50.

Our nursery stock all inspected certified stock in accordance with provisions of Nursery and Orchard inspection laws of the different states.

VARIETIES OF PECANS

Stuart.—The trees of this sort grow to be magnificent specimens and bear heavy crops of very large nuts, shell easily cracked, kernels plump, filling the shell completely. The quality is the best.



Elberta Peaches.

Van Deman.—Standard variety of great merit. Tree of strong growth. The nuts are of extra large size, of slender shape and pointed at both ends. Shell thin and easily cracked, of reddish-brown color, with darker specks. Kernels full and plump and good flavor.

Pabst.—A large, round nut, with rather strong shell and darker meat than the rest. Very tender, sweet and delicious. The tree is a strong, vigorous grower and very productive.

Frotscher.—A strong-growing variety, which has done well nearly everywhere it has been planted. Nuts large and thin shell. Quality good.

Jerome, or Pride of the Coast.—Tree a vigorous grower and prolific bearer. Nuts large, running 45 to the pound. Quality extra good. Has won first prize on flavor at the Mississippi State Fair.

Success.—Considered a good variety and classed with the best.

It is a conceded fact that an investment in a pecan grove like the above varieties has no equal as a revenue. Uncle Sam says, stock in the Standard Oil Company not excepted. They will begin bearing about as quick as an apple orchard, and \$50.00 per barrel looks mighty good to me. Prepare now for old age and your family, when you have passed away.

Our Nursery is located about half way between Port Gibson and Hermanville, Miss., in the Y. & M. V. R. R., and can ship on short notice from either point.

PRICES:

	Each	10	100
1 to 2 feet	\$1.00	\$ 9.00	\$85.00
2 to 4 feet	1.25	10.00	90.00
3 to 4 feet	1.50	12.50	100.00

The budded or grafted pecan tree will begin bearing at 4 to 6 years old, and at 10 to 12 years will bring you in money that you never dreamed of.

A pecan grove is the best inheritance a parent can leave to his family.

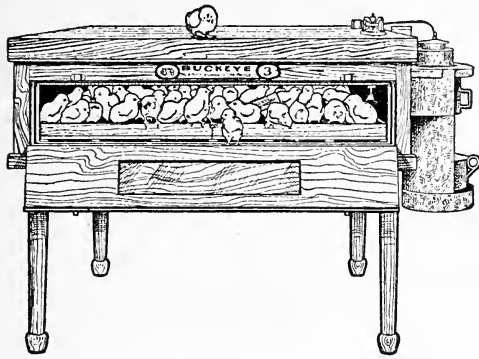
PEACH TREES

Mayflower, Elberta, Greensboro, Mamie Ross, Crawford's Late, Chinese Cling, Belle of Georgia. Prices, 3 to 4 feet, each, 30c; 10, \$2.50; 50, \$11.25; 100, \$20.00.

Carman, Gordon.

JAPAN WALNUT

Price, 2-year-old, 4 to 5 feet, each, 50c; 10, \$4.00. Cherry and Quince, 40c each.



BUCKEYE INCUBATORS

Guaranteed to Hatch More Chicks—And Better Chicks Than Any Other Incubator!
25 years of consistent service makes this guarantee AN ASSURANCE.

The "Buckeye" is unquestionably the best incubator made. Our customers have proven that by comparative tests with all other brands. They never fail to hatch more chicks and better chicks.

Every "Buckeye" we sell is GUARANTEED to hatch more chicks and better chicks—and—

THEY NEVER COME BACK

That's the Proof

The "Buckeye" is recommended by all the Agricultural Colleges and Experimental Stations. Made in seven sizes.

65 Eggs 120 Eggs 210 Eggs

\$10.50 \$18.50 \$24.50

ASK FOR A BUCKEYE CATALOG

Or come in and let us show you how a Buckeye operates.

THE BIG POULTRY SUPPLY HOUSE

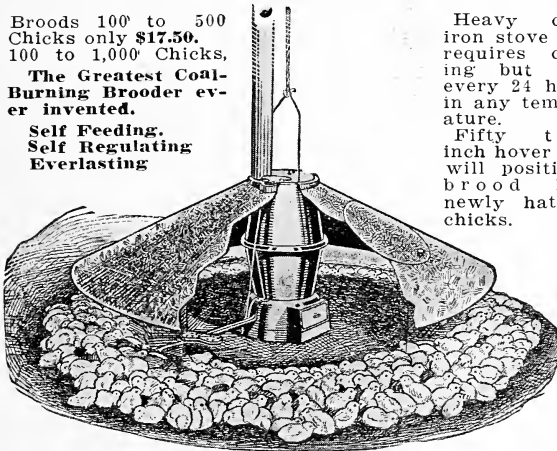
"We never recommend anything we would not use ourselves."

THE STANDARD COLONY BROODER

Broods 100 to 500
Chicks only \$17.50.
100 to 1,000 Chicks,

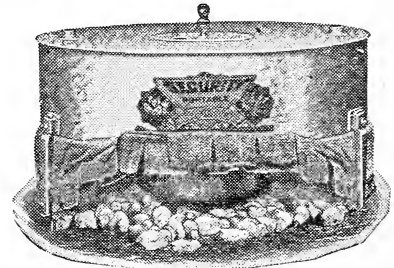
The Greatest Coal-Burning Brooder ever invented.

**Self Feeding.
Self Regulating
Everlasting**



Heavy cast-iron stove that requires coal- ing but once every 24 hours in any temperature.

Fifty two-inch hover that will positively brood 1,000 newly hatched chicks.

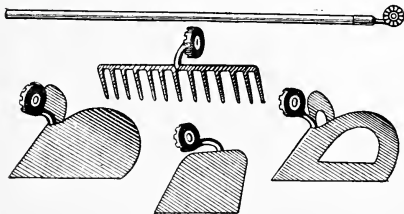


30 DAYS FREE TRIAL

The Standard Colony Brooder is the most practical brooding device ever invented. It will do anything and everything that any standard brood will do.

FOUR STRONG, SIMPLE TOOLS IN ONE

THE HANDY HOE-PLOW



The Tools That

Take the Backache

Out of Gardening

Will Make Your Garden

Work a Pleasure and

Your War Garden a Success

With one strong handle, our three different hoe blades and adjustable rake you have a simple, practical garden tool for every need, which can be instantly changed for the quickest and best results for the kind of work you have to do.

Figure 1. Illustrates the Hoe Plow. When plowing it cuts a smooth level bottom completely turning the surface of the soil. If set at different angles it makes wide and narrow furrows. By reversing it you can cover a planted furrow in one operation.

Figure 2. Shows the Handy Hoe Blade in normal position for general use. It can also be adjusted for scalping. By setting the blade forward it serves as a weeder and can also be used as a sleet and ice shaver.

Figure 3. Illustrates the Pulverizer Hoe. Besides serving all the purposes of the Hoe Plow it serves as a bus-soiler and is especially adapted for loose soil.

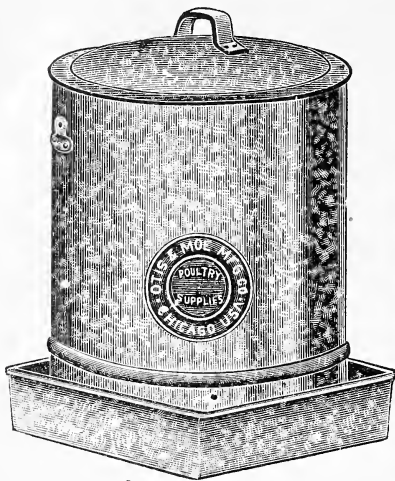
The adjustable all purpose rake is useful in any angle it is set. In a reversed position it is ideal for raking lawns because it picks up everything without its sharp edges damaging or tearing up the surface. In this position it also serves as a pulverizer to crush hard lumps in gardens. In the ordinary position it serves all the general purposes.

Remember—You always have your handle in a natural position. With these tools you stand erect and do twice as much work with less effort.

Complete set, \$3.25, F. O. B. Meridian, Miss.

Special price to dealers in job lots.

POULTRY
SUPPLIES



Top Fill Fountain.

MOE'S WALL FOUNTAINS

A convenient style of fountain. Very popular with some breeders, that can be hung up on the wall of the poultry house, out of the litter.

Style "A," madewith removable bottoms, so that all parts can be easily cleaned, greatly adding to their sanitation and durability. Easily filled. Manufactured of galvanized iron, in three sizes, packed as desired.

- No. 25-A—About ½ gal. capacity, shipping wt. 1 lb.\$.85
No. 26-A—About 1-gal. capacity, shipping wt. 2 lbs.\$1.10

MOE'S CLIP AND PUNCH

A poultry punch for marking baby chicks. Punches a clean hole in the web between the toes that will not bruise the foot. On the reverse side a cigar cutter that performs as neatly on the end of a cigar. Both guaranteed to work perfectly.

- No. 38—Packed 1 doz. in, shipping weight per doz., 5 oz.\$.25

GRIT AND SHELL BOXES

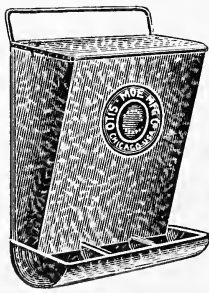
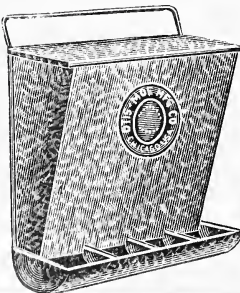
Grit, shell and charcoal have now become a recognized essential part of the diet, insuring healthy fowls. They cannot be more economically supplied than in one of our inexpensive compartment boxes. Can also be used as a feed hopper for little chicks. Made of heavy galvanized iron in three sizes:

- No. 45—For baby chicks, each.....\$.45
No. 9—For grown birds, each.....1.00
No. 90—For grown birds, each.....1.40

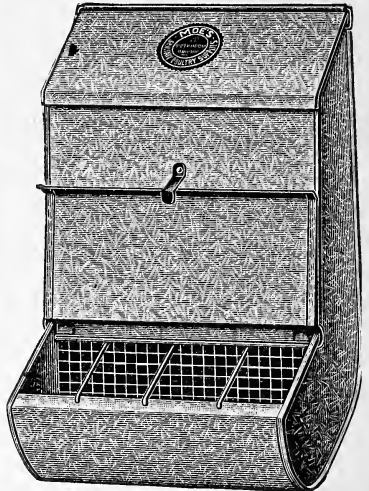
**PHILADELPHIA GALVANIZED IRON
DRINKING FOUNTAIN**

Made of heavy galvanized iron, all seams being

- | | Exp. | P. P. |
|-------------------|--------|--------|
| 1-qt. size | \$.35 | \$.45 |
| 2 qt. size | .50 | .45 |
| 1-gal. size | .75 | .90 |
| 6-qt. size | 1.00 | 1.20 |



Wall Fountain



Dry Mash Hopper

MOE'S TOP FILL FOUNTAIN

The latest and most practical sanitary fountain on the market. This is a double fount, keeps the water clean and pure. Easy to fill—easy to care for.

- | | Exp. | P. P. |
|-------------------|--------|--------|
| 1-gal. size | \$1.75 | \$2.00 |
| 2-gal. size | 2.25 | 2.65 |

MOE'S ROUND BABY CHICK FEEDER

The most convenient and commodious feeder on the market for the price. A great feed saver, as the little chicks cannot get into it and contaminate the feed. Can also be used for water. This is not a novelty, but a practical well-made feeding device that will last for years. Made of the best grade of galvanized iron in two sizes.

- No. 11, Small size.....\$0.30
No. 12, Large size......40

SANITARY FEEDING TROUGHS

Can be used for feed, wet mash or water. Barred top prevents wasting of feed, and if used for water does away with the little chicks drowning. The feed saved by using this trough will more than pay for itself in a few weeks. Made of the best grade of galvanized iron in three sizes, namely:

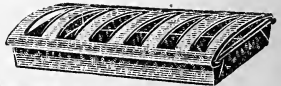
- No. 21—12 inches long, each.....\$.60
No. 22—18 inches long, each.....\$.85
No. 23—24 inches long, each.....\$1.10

DRY MASH HOPPERS

LaRge in capacity and small in price. Does away with all trouble of feed clogging, no matter how coarse. The gradual enlargement to the base together with the vibration of the fowls feeding from the troughs will force the feed downward. It is a great feed saver. Every safeguard has been placed in the construction of the trough to prevent the birds from throwing out the feed. A trial will convince you that it is a hopper of the greatest of merit. Manufactured of heavy galvanized iron in three sizes.

- No. 35—8½ in. wide, 12-quart capacity, each.....\$1.50
No. 36—12 in. wide, 18-quart capacity; each \$2.00.
No. 37—24 in. wide, 36-quart capacity; each \$2.50.

No. 21.



No. 22.



No. 23.



Pratts, Poultry and Stock Regulators and Remedies Baby Chick Food



Healthy birds and lots of eggs, the two big things in poultry raising, are made certain by giving

PRATT'S POULTRY REGULATOR

12 lb. pails, \$1.75; 25 lb. pails, \$3.00; packages, 60c and 30c.

It builds up vitality, insures sound digestion, sharpens appetite and prevents disease, thus putting birds in condition for heavy egg laying or winning blue ribbons.

Pratt's is the original Poultry Regulator of America and is in use by the most successful poultry raisers everywhere.

When regularly used, hens lay throughout the year. It will prevent chicken cholera, gapes, roup, rheumatism, expel worms, prevent leg weakness and egg eating. It will greatly improve turkeys, geese, ducks, pigeons and guinea—insuring quick growth and keep them free from disease.

If poultry keepers would regularly spray the chicken houses, roosts, droppings boards and utensils with

PRATT'S POULTRY DISINFECTANT

most all of their troubles would vanish. This great disinfectant is a real wonder-worker in the poultry yard.

Three times as powerful as crude carbolic acid. A sure deodorizer, germicide and liquid lice killer. Use it for roup, colds and other contagious diseases.

We want you to notice the price, making it the lowest priced disinfectant on the market. Others of equal strength are usually sold for \$1.50 per gallon.

Half gallon, \$1.00; quart, 60c.

Get rid of lice on your poultry, in nests, dust-baths, incubators and elsewhere in a day's time by using

PRATT'S POWDERED LICE KILLER

Effective, non-poisonous, non-irritating. May be used wherever a powder is suitable. A splendid deodorizer.

It quickly and thoroughly kills all lice on little chicks, big chicks, setting hens and incubator chicks. It rids horses, cattle, hogs, dogs and cats of lice and destroys ticks on sheep. It destroys insects and bugs on vines, plants and flowers. A valuable deodorizer and disinfectant for all poultry houses, barns, stables and dwellings. Drives out moths from closets, furniture, carpets and clothing.

Mailed postpaid upon receipt of price. From gratifying experience poultrymen have learned that the disgusting disease known as Sore Head or Chicken Pox can be successfully treated with

PRATT'S SORE HEAD (CHICKEN POX) REMEDY—60c and 30c.

It acts quickly, checking the spread of the contagion and curing the sores.

We guarantee a sure, rapid cure if Pratt's Sore Head (Chicken Pox) Remedy is used.

Mailed postpaid on receipt of price. Don't let Roup cut your profits. The sure and easy "ounce of prevention" against this dangerously contagious disease is

PRATT'S ROUP REMEDY

Tablets or Powder, 60c, 30c.

Quickly absorbed by the blood, purifies the system, reduces fever, allays inflammation. The safe remedy for roup, colds, catarrh and all bad weather diseases.

Mailed postpaid upon receipt of price. When baby chicks come, keep them healthy and growing and bring even the weak ones along by feeding

PRATT'S BABY CHICK FOOD

14 lbs. for \$1.50; packages, 60c and 30c.

A largely predigested baby food for baby chicks. Guaranteed to raise every livable chick. Costs a cent a chick for three weeks. Prevents weakness, white diarrhoea, "pasting up" and other chick diseases.

To protect your chicks from white diarrhoea, the most destructive of all chick diseases, it is only necessary to give

PRATT'S WHITE DIARRHOEA REMEDY

60c and 30c.

in the drinking water from the first drink. This remedy has saved many dollars' worth of chicks for poultry raisers. You can depend on it.

Mailed postpaid on receipt of price. Head lice causes the death of thousands of baby chicks every season. You can save these chicks if you will apply

PRATT'S HEAD LICE OINTMENT

30c.

An unfailing and guaranteed remedy for gapes, one which acts quickly and causes the worms to be expelled.

PRATT'S GAPE REMEDY

60c and 30c.

If used in the drinking water from the start until the chicks are four weeks old, gapes will be practically unknown and it will effect a positive cure in chicks already attacked.

Mailed postpaid on receipt of price. Few diseases show greater fatality among poultry than chicken cholera. An unfailing remedy is

PRATT'S CHOLERA REMEDY

60c and 30c.

It is administered in the drinking water and will be found equally valuable for treating all digestive troubles such as sour crop, dysentery or diarrhoea.

Mailed postpaid on receipt of price. More work out of your horses, more milk from your cows, fatter hogs—these are a few of the benefits which come with using

PRATT'S ANIMAL REGULATOR

Costs less than a cent a day per horse or cow.

This is the original and pioneer stock regulator of America. Tested thoroughly for nearly half a century, its worth is known and recognized by stock owners the world over. Always sold in a guarantee that will satisfy you or money back

Packages, 60c and 30c.

Give comfort to horses, cows and all other live stock in fly time by spraying them with

PRATT'S FLY CHASER

We guarantee it to be unapproached as a fly repellent. It has long efficiency, will not blister, remove the hair or damage the hide. Insures comfort at milking time for the cow and safety for the milker. Does not taint the milk or gum the hair. Soothing and healing on bites and sores. Has no injurious acids. Economical. Will rid dogs and cats of fleas. An effective poultry lice killer. 1 gal., \$1.50; half gal., 90c.

Pratt's Worm Powder, 60c and \$1.25.

Pratt's Veterinary Liniment, 30c, 60c and \$1.20.

Pratt's Cow Remedy. Packages 60c and \$1.20; 12 lb. pail, \$2.50; 25 lb. pail, \$5.00.

Pratt's Bag Ointment, 35c and 70c.

Pratt's Healing Ointment, 30c and 60c.

Pratt's Animal Dip. 1 qt., 60c; 2 qts., \$1.15; 1 gal., \$1.75.

Pratt's Distemper and Pink Eye Remedy, 75c.

Pratt's Veterinary Colic Remedy, 75c and \$1.50.

Pratt's Heave, Cough and Cold Cure, 60c and \$1.25.



SATISFACTION GUARANTEED OR MONEY REFUNDED

PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE

There's Real Profit in Raising Poultry and Livestock at present Market Prices.
We Will Be Glad to Help You Get Started. Write Us.

HAVE A CONKEY CORNER IN YOUR POULTRY HOUSE

And Be Ready when Disease Appears.

A healthy hen cannot keep from laying; therefore, make a study of poultry diseases, and by having CONKEY'S REMEDIES AND TONICS always at hand, be ready to fight the trouble just as soon as it appears.

Check over the following list and send us your order. Every poultry owner should have on his shelf these remedies all the time—they are the best poultry insurance you can get.

Conkey's Poultry Conditioner is a remedy specially valuable for fowls run down, off feed, recovering from disease, during molting season or when preparing for the show room. It is a general invigorator, quickly bringing birds to a normal condition. **Price, 30c.**

Conkey's Lice Powder is absolutely harmless to the fowl, and positively overcomes the lice. Dust the fowls thoroughly every ten days, or two weeks, particularly during hot weather, as the nits will hatch after the old lice are killed. Also use it in the dust bath. **Price, 30c, 60c, \$1.15 Pkgs.**

Conkey's White Diarrhea Remedy. When this disease prevails it usually kills a large percentage, sometimes destroying an entire hatch. It is accompanied by a white, pasty, fecal discharge, which pastes up the feathers and closes the vent. **Price, 30c and 60c.**

Conkey's Head Lice Ointment. This article will destroy the head louse which annually kills thousands of little chicks. **Price, 15c and 30c.**

Conkey's Poultry Worm Remedy. This is a most necessary article, as it aids in ridding the fowl of harmful as well as other worms, promoting the return of healthful condition. **Price, 60c.**

Conkey's Nox-Icide. (Formerly called Taroline). This is the poultryman's best friend. The majority of dangerous poultry diseases may be traced to the presence of germs, which thrive unless a reliable disinfectant, deodorant and germ destroyer is used. Conkey's Nox-Icide mixes with water, in correct proportion for using, one gallon making 101 gallons of ready-to-use liquid. It is the cheapest and most effective article of its kind ever put out. For poultry it is an unexcelled article for cleaning and purifying the houses, runs, brooders, founts and utensils. For household use it is of wonderful value in almost every department. It is unequalled for the sick room and for purifying everything about the house, barns, outhouses, kennels, etc.

Prices, 1 pint, 50c; 1 quart, 75c; 2 quarts, \$1.25; 4 quarts, \$2.00.

Conkey's Fly Knocker. Many infectious and dangerous diseases are communicated by flies and other pests. Beside this they are a source of constant annoyance to man, beast and fowl. Conkey's Fly Knocker makes it possible for you to overcome such insects. Spray it on your stock and wherever flies congregate and you will find that your stock is far more profitable and your own comfort will be greatly increased. We guarantee it to give satisfaction. **Price, 1 quart, 75c; 2 quarts, \$1.25; 4 qts., \$2.00.**

Conkey's Sulphur Candles.—For fumigation. **15c; 3 for 35c.**

Every Conkey Remedy is guaranteed to give satisfaction or money back.

Send 5 cents for Conkey's Poultry Book. It tells how to detect and cure poultry diseases.

Conkey's Poultry Tonic.—Contains no cayenne pepper. It is a laying tonic, molting powder and regulator of a high type and is prepared with the same care that has made the efficiency of Conkey Poultry Remedies world famous. A little in the feed of breeding birds in early spring means vitality and strength in the hatching eggs.

You can give Conkey's Poultry Tonic to every bird in your flock every day in the year. It will pay you well to help your birds.

In Pails. 12 lbs. \$1.75 50 lbs. \$5.00
25 lbs. 3.00 100 lbs. 9.50

In Packages. 1 1/2 lbs. \$.30
3 1/2 lbs. .60

Conkey's Roup Remedy is a scientifically prepared medicine. Coming in contact with the membranes of the throat and mouth, the seat of the disease, it kills the germs. It is quickly taken up by the system and, being a strong tonic and blood purifier, it cleanses the blood, builds up the system and assists nature in every possible manner to throw off the disease. **Price 30c, 60c and \$1.15.**

Conkey's Roup Pills.—For the individual treatment of birds and for use in the show room. **Price, 30c, 60c and \$1.15.**

Conkey's Canker Specialist.—A new remedy that effectively reduces the cankerous growth and brings the bird back to normal without a blemish. Also fine for treating colds, etc. **Price, 60c.**

Conkey's Sorehead Remedy.—This disease is known by different names in different localities, such as Sore Head, Pigeon Pox, Warts and Plan. Chicken Pox is very contagious, and is a very annoying and disgusting disease. If allowed to run, it leads to weakness and death.

Symptoms.—Scabby warts on the comb, lobes and face. **Price, 30c and 60c.**

Conkey's Poultry Tonic is the result of years of careful study and experiment. It contains no filler and is in no way harmful to the birds. It keeps the bowels in good condition, assists digestion and the assimilation of egg-producing and strength-making material; gives vigor to the fowls.

Conkey's Poultry Tonic is not a food in itself, and in its use you escape paying for bran and middlings which comprise the bulk of inferior "egg producers." **Price, 30c, 60c.**

Conkey's Limberneck Remedy.—Limberneck, ptomaine cholera poisoning, is a very fatal disease, requiring immediate treatment. It can be easily cured in all early stages. **Price, pks., 60c.**

Conkey's Cholera Remedy.—We have put out this remedy in such a form that it must be given in the drinking water. **Price, 30c and 60c.**

Conkey's Bronchitis Remedy.—Bronchitis and Roup are frequently confused, but they are separate diseases and require special treatment. It is an inflammation of the membranes of the bronchial tubes, instead of the membranes of the nostrils and head passages. **Price, 60c.**

Conkey's Scaly Leg Remedy.—Scaly Leg is caused by a parasite working in and underneath the scales of the feet and legs. **Price, 60c.**

Conkey's Rheumatic Remedy cures those lame and useless birds, tones the system, limbers up the joints and gets them into profit-paying condition in very short order. It is absolutely dependable if used according to directions. **Price, 60c.**

Conkey's Cape Remedy.—This is a reliable remedy for this annoying and deadly disease. It is guaranteed to do the work and to satisfy YOU. **Price, 30c and 60c.**

Conkey's Buttermilk Starting Food Makes husky chicks. Conkey's Buttermilk Starting Food will put vim and vigor into your baby chicks at the time they need it most. It will make them strong and husky, so that they can fight off most of the chick diseases that carry off so large a percentage of the yearly hatch.

Conkey's Buttermilk Starting Food is a perfectly balanced ration for baby chicks to be fed over the critical first several weeks. It contains clean, wholesome grain and is mixed with pure buttermilk brought to a semi-solid state. This combination is then dried so that the entire grain is saturated with the buttermilk. After the eighth week use Conkey's Buttermilk Mash.

Prices subject to change



BEE SUPPLIES We carry a full line of supplies for Bee Keepers which we are unable to list in this catalog on account of limited space. If interested write us for special literature.

ORDER

NOTE:—OUR TERMS ARE NET CASH.

[illegible]

KIMBROUGH-MITCHELL SEED CO.:

Dear Sirs: I think the following planters would appreciate the high-grade seeds you are selling, and I would suggest your sending them circulars and literature.

[illegible]

Grow a Green Blanket to Protect Your Soil During the Winter

Mulford Cultures

FOR LEGUMES

Small Cost, Large Returns, Easy to Use. No Labor Expense



Alfalfa plant on left not inoculated. Plant on right inoculated with Mulford Culture for Alfalfa. All other conditions identical. This contrast speaks for itself.

MULFORDS CULTURE will supply your legume crops with billions of nitrogen-collecting bacteria. These bacteria will be busy all winter long gathering free nitrogen from the air and storing it in your soil for following crops.

Furthermore, MULFORD CULTURES will make your clover, vetches and other legume crops bigger, stronger, healthier—will make them richer as feed crops and more profitable as fertilizing crops.

An inoculated cover-crop planted each fall will always keep your soil well supplied with humus and nitrogen—will insure your land against wearing out.

Successful inoculation depends largely upon the quality of the cultures used for that purpose. That is why we recommend MULFORD CULTURES, which are scientifically prepared and tested by experts in the biological laboratories of H. K. Mulford Company, Philadelphia, U. S. A., with the same exacting care as Mulford Antitoxins, Serums, Vaccines, etc., which are standard all over the world.

MULFORD CULTURES contain enormous numbers of the desired nitrogen-fixing bacteria. The sealed bottles insure purity.

Always specify on your order what crop you want to inoculate, as there is a different strain of bacteria for each legume.

ALFALFA
SWEET CLOVER
RED CLOVER
Mammoth Clover
Yellow Clover
COW PEAS
Canada Field Peas
VETCH
VELVET BEANS
SWEET PEAS
GARDEN BEANS
Lupins
Lespedeza
and Others

CRIMSON CLOVER
WHITE CLOVER
ALSIKE CLOVER
BURR CLOVER
Berseem Clover
SOY BEANS
PEANUTS
Horse Beans
Perennial Peas
GARDEN PEAS
LIMA BEANS
Sainfoin
Beggar Weed

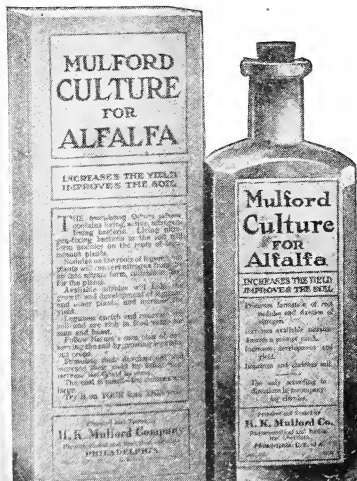
Those printed in CAPITAL LETTERS can be shipped immediately from stock. The others will be prepared to order and can be supplied in a few days.

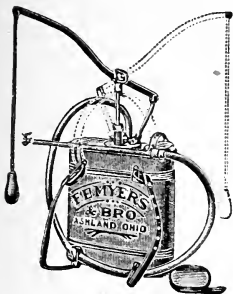
PRICES

MULFORD CULTURES are supplied for the varieties of legumes listed, at the following prices:

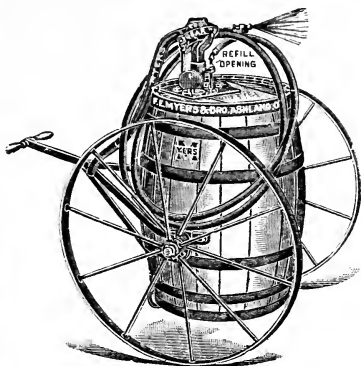
5-Acre Size, \$5.00 ("Dollar per Acre")	
1-Acre Size	\$1.50
1/4-Acre Size50
Small Size (supplied only in 4 varieties, for Garden Peas, Garden Beans, Lima Beans and Sweet Peas25

This drawing, made from an actual photograph, shows inoculated Vetch compared with an uninocu-

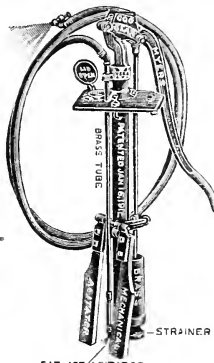




No. 330.



No. 1520.

PAT JET AGITATOR
No. 318B.

No. R318B.



No. R3

Myers Spray Pumps

FOR SPRAYING, PAINTING, DISINFECTING AND SIMILAR WORK

MYERS COG GEAR BUCKET SPRAY PUMP

MYERS COG GEAR BUCKET SPRAY PUMP

No. R 324

An all brass, except handle and foot rest, Myers Spray Pump with "Easy Operating" Pumps 33 1-3% Easier—Cog Gear Head, Patent Agitator, Brall Ball Valves, 1 1/4 in.; Brass Cylinder with Solid Plunger, Detachable Hose and Vermorel Nozzle for general spraying work. An exceptionally well built and modern pump of more than ordinary capacity. One in a carton. Can be shipped by parcel post—shipping weight 9 lbs. Price, \$9.00. Postage extra.

MYERS PERFECT KNAPSACK SPRAY PUMP

No. 330

This pump is used extensively by the Government in the Canal Zone, Cantonments, shipyards, and Army Camps for Spraying and Disinfecting work.

It is fitted with Brass Spray Pump and 5 gallon galvanized tank. Pump has large air chamber, brass ball valves, solid plunger and agitator. Tank is fitted with lid and strainer, and so arranged that no liquid can drip on operator. Shoulder straps are provided for carrying, and the equipment includes 5 ft. best hose, stop at cock, pipe extension, bordeaux nozzle, etc.—An ideal equipment for spraying garden plants, flower beds, tobacco and similar crops. One in a box. Can be shipped by parcel post, weight 25 lbs. Price, Each \$15.00. Postage Extra.

MYERS PNEUMATIC COMPRESSED AIR SPRAYER No. 296

A late Myers Production with Self-Locking Handle and Screw Top. It is constructed of heavy galvanized iron with 1 1/4 in. Brass Tube Cylinder, and is easily operated. By means of the long distance nozzle with which it is equipped, covering the ordinary spraying distance, up to 25 ft. spray can be graduated from a broad fine spray to a long distance spray of 25 ft., reaching the top of an ordinary tree without difficulty. Air compressor is simple, works easily and will give the best of long time service. Complete with Long Distance nozzle and length of hose as shown in illustration. Can be shipped by parcel post. Weight 14 lbs. Price, Each \$8.00.

MYERS COG GEAR DOUBLE ACTING SPRAY PUMP No. A316B

Here is a high class, large capacity, complete Myers Spray Outfit mounted on skids with 50 gallon barrel and mechanical agitator, and adapted for spraying large orchards, vineyards, trees, vines and shrubbery. Pump has Easy Operating Cog Gear Head, and is fitted with brass valves, ground bevel brass seats, 2" seamless brass removable cylinder, hemp packed plunger and double lever shut-off discharge. Equipment includes 15 ft., discharge hose, large capacity nozzle, 8 ft. pipe extension with lever shut-off and mechanical agitator. Must be shipped by freight or express, weight 200 lbs. Price, Each \$60.00.

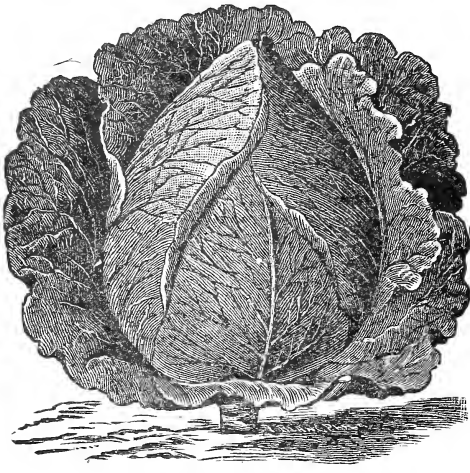
MYERS COG GEAR BARREL SPRAY PUMP No. R318B

If you need a Barrel Spray Pump, here is one that you can depend on for uniform and economical spraying service. Cylinder, Valves, Valve Seats and Discharge are all brass. Working parts are submerged in liquid, doing away with priming. Has Easy Operating Cog Gear Head, 22" Air Chamber, Mechanical Agitator and other features which insure a uniform, constant and elastic spray. Will handle any Mixture. Equipment inst be shipped by freight or express, weight 50 lbs. Price, Each \$21.00.

MYERS STEEL BARREL CART No. 1520

A handy and practical outfit for general spraying work. Can be transported from place to place without difficulty. Has 36 in. wheels with three inch tire. No wood parts to wear out or tires to become loose. Can be used with any barrel spray pump. Price, Steel Cart ONLY, ready to attach to Barrel, Each \$18.00. Barrel, Extra, Each \$7.50.

Please Note. Above equipment does not include Spray Pump as shown in illustration. Always clean your spray pump thoroughly with clear water after using—This helps to reduce the harmful effects of the spraying mixture on the working parts and lengthens the life of the pump.



Early Jersey Wakefield Cabbage

MAGNOLIA BRAND SEEDS FOR FALL PLANTING

Kimbrough-Mitchell Seed Co.

The Livest Seed House South

MERIDIAN, MISS.



Field of Purple Top Rutabagas